THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Worth's Inaugural Address, delivered to the Legislature December 22, is brief, and deals chiefly with the relations of the State to the Union. We quote the important passages:—

The order of General Sickles forbidding our Courts to execute the laws which have existed with us and our ancestors for many hundred years, in the face of the previous proclamation of the President declaring that civil law existed in all the States which had engaged in the late Rebellion, astounded the State. My mission to Washington touching this encroachment on the right of the State to administer her laws, not pretended to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and other imperative administrative duties since my return, have engrossed my attention, and left me no time to prepare an address suitable for the occasion. This order of a military officer, asserting, in effect, his right to amend such of our laws as he may deem unwise, is suspended by order of the President. This arbitrary step is scarcely arrested, when a measure is proposed in Congress, looking to the sanction of this military supremacy over our laws. In the midst of the progress of these events, we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under auspices calculated to alarm us, that North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a territory of the United States. The scheme proposes that a new convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualifications prescribed by Congress, including negroes, excluded from voting by our Constitution. This convention then, is to frame a new Constitution for the *Territory* formerly known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitution when formed is to be approved, not by the people who are to live under it, but by the Congress, to approve, modify, or reject the same; and with a test-oath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle that the majority of the people ought to rule. It is remarkable that the avowed and prominent projectors of this scheme were distinguished actors in the organization of the present State Government, and have sought or held office under it. Under these circumstances, I assume, by the choice of my countrymen, the painful, responsible duties of Governor of the State, without time, in carefully considered commentary, to review these revolutionary movements.

The Governor then argues against more amendments to the Constitution and in favor of a National Convention, and adds:—

If my wishes could prevail, North Carolina would be the first State in the Union to hold up to the nation this constitutional olive branch. I trust that I need not assure you that no act of mine, official or personal, under any circumstances, will give any countenance to the unparalleled scheme of erasing North Carolina from the galaxy of States of the American Union. In making this declaration I desire to deny the possible implication that there is within my knowledge any other patriotic citizen of the State who would voluntarily assent to such degradation. In my very childhood, the lessons of parental instruction taught and impressed on my heart affection for the American Union. The civil war through which we have passed has not erased these impressions. The reflections of riper years but strengthened them. When, in spite of my remonstrances, a sectional war arose, my duty, as I conceived, required me to yield an obedience to the *de facto* government of the section in which I lived; but when the party coming to fight to preserve the Union prevailed, I gladly renewed my allegiance to the Union, and will not now invite its dissolution by an act of Congress.

He urged the Legislature to encourage manufactures, and said:—"I appear before you to-day, clothed in the handiwork of North Carolina manufacturers, and made up by North Carolina mechanics."

MISSOURI.

The President Declines to Interfere in the State Difficulties.

St. Louis, December 26.—The conservatives report that President Johnson declines interference in Missouri affairs, on the ground that each State should be left free to preserve peace, and no interference tolerated unless the United States laws are violated or the State calls for help. This is the supposed ground for General Grant's order withdrawing the troops from Lexington, the latter having returned to Lexington. Warrants against the militia commander have not been served by the Marshal. The cause is unknown.

The Marshal has gone to Leavenworth to confer with General Hancock, and the Governor has sent additional militia to Lexington on account of threats of bushwhackers in the surrounding country. All sorts of horrible outrages are imputed to the militia, such as shooting negroes for carrying the Missouri *Republican*. The leading conservatives from Lexington are in St. Louis, under pretense that their lives are in danger. General Grant is freely denounced, but the papers are quiet concerning the President.

Jefferson City, December 26.—Certificates of election were issued to-day to Congressmen Pile, Noel, Van Horn, Benjamin Anderson, McClurg, and Gravelly.

Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Press* estimates the present population of Minnesota at not less than three hundred and sixty thousand. It arrives at these figures in the following way:—The number of children between five and twenty-one in the State at the time of taking the census of last year, was 87,244. The entire population was 260,000. Hence the number of "schoolable children" was one-third of the entire population. Partial returns in the office of the Secretary of State show that the number of such children this year is 102,218. Multiplying by three, the above result is obtained.

The growth of Minnesota is well exhibited in the following tabular statement:—

1850	United States census	5,354
1857	Territorial census	150,037
1860	United States census	172,023
1865, June	State census	250,000
1866, December	Estimated	300,000

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal, according to the *Malta Observer*, is making good progress. An average depth of from seven to nine feet has been obtained from Port Said along the salt-water canal, and the rest of the distance to Suez is traversed temporarily by a fresh-water one about seven feet deep, connected with the other by means of locks and powerful pumps. As far as sixty stations, the full width of the proposed ship canal has been excavated to sixty metres; but from that point to the seventy-fifth station and Ismailia the width is incomplete. All that has been done, the *Observer* says, is done well, and reflects the highest credit on the science, skill, and perseverance energy of the French engineers. The real difficulties of dredging in a constantly dissolving sand are now commencing; but well-informed persons entertain but little doubt that these and all others may be overcome by time and money.

Fining Children for Talking.—Two children have lately been fined at a town in Lithuania or speaking Polish. The father, who was mulcted in the sum of a hundred roubles, had recently arrived with them from Warsaw, the inhabitants of which city still enjoy the right of talking to one another in their native tongue.

OBITUARY.

Daniel E. Setchell.

It is sad to be obliged to give up hope, but there seems to be no longer room for doubt that Mr. Setchell has perished at sea. Nearly a year has elapsed since he sailed from San Francisco, bound to Auckland, New Zealand, where he had made an engagement to play. His resolution to leave San Francisco was somewhat suddenly taken, and was persisted in contrary to the advice and urgent entreaty of many friends. The actor had won an uncommon professional success in San Francisco, and the gentleman was a favorite with everybody. He might well have remained there, in prosperity and happiness. But his fate called him, and he went his way. The vessel on which he took passage for Auckland was named the Trieste. She was an old craft, and was not particularly staunch. Mr. Setchell continued to play after it was known that he had engaged a passage on this vessel. On the night of his last appearance in San Francisco, he acted "Captain Cuttle," in *Dombey & Son*, and in the course of that performance one of the actors having occasion to read from a newspaper the announcement of the loss of a ship, jocosely announced the loss of the Trieste, with all on board. Nothing was saved from the wreck, he said, but a trunk full of stage wardrobe and bad parts. The joke was much laughed at, and so dismissed. Mr. Setchell departed in good spirits. He had a little while before been a passenger on board of a river steamboat that had been nearly destroyed by a boiler explosion, and he had escaped unharmed. It appeared to him that he could now face any danger in perfect serenity. We can imagine the quaint humor with which he would talk of such an escape. The Trieste sailed—and she has never been heard of from, that day to this. It is just possible that she may have been cast away upon some island in the South Seas, and that those on board have escaped from death, to languish and wait for rescue, in barren solitude. But the chance is so small that it can bring no comfort. Mr. Setchell was about thirty years of age. He began his dramatic career at Burton's Theatre, and was professionally trained under the eye of that great and famous actor. His genius for comedy was characteristic and remarkable. He was a natural humorist—quick to perceive the comical aspects of life and character; quaint in manner, mirthful in conversation, gentle in temperament, and animated by as kind a heart as ever beat. His personations of character were commonly so flooded with exuberant humor that the serious side of his mind was rarely perceptible, and few persons rightly comprehended his nature. That is the way of the world. The jester is only credited with his cap and bells. But Mr. Setchell was a laughing philosopher, and was content to see everybody laughing around him. His favorite parts were "Captain Cuttle," "Micawber," "Aminadab Sleek," "Hugh de Brass," and "Madame Vanderpants" in the old farce of *Wanted—1000 Milliners*. The range of his stage business was very wide, and he was continually extending his *repertoire*. The last engagement that he played in this city was in March, 1863, at the Winter Garden. From this city he went to San Francisco, and thence to his "vast and wandering grave." Peace be with him, wheresoever he rests. There are many hearts that will always kindly cherish his memory.—*New York Tribune*.

General Samuel R. Curtis.

This officer died at Council Bluff, Iowa, last night, the immediate cause being a stroke of apoplexy. The services of Major-General Curtis in the army date from 1831, when he graduated at West Point, from the State of Ohio. After fifteen years of able, though inconspicuous service, the opening of the Mexican war gave him opportunity, as a Colonel of Volunteers from that State, to earn considerable distinction. During the recent Rebellion General Curtis bore an active part, and was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1861. The victory of Pea Ridge secured him promotion to a Major-Generalship, and for a long time he commanded the Department of Missouri. At the close of the war, General Curtis was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior one of the Government Commissioners to inspect the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and it was in this duty he died. The deceased served a term of three months in the Thirty-seventh Congress from Iowa. General Curtis was stated to be about 60 years old.

Lieutenant Wilson.

Intelligence was received yesterday through the War Department of the death at Austin, Texas, on Monday, the 24th instant, of Lieutenant Henry L. Wilson, of the 6th United States Cavalry, only son of Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Wilson was twenty years of age, and had been in the army since he was seventeen years of age. He graduated at the Free Military School for Applicants for the Command of Colored Troops, at Philadelphia, Colonel John H. Taggart, preceptor, and passed General Casey's board at Washington as a first lieutenant, and was assigned to the 31st United States Colored Troops, and until the close of the war was captain and lieutenant-colonel of the 104th Massachusetts Volunteers. From that time until his death, he was lieutenant in the 6th United States Cavalry. No particulars have yet been received as to his death.

Monetary Crisis in Havana—Suspension of Payment of Three Banks.

Havana, December 22.—We are just passing through a monetary crisis, from the want of specie, which has been exported or hoarded. On Thursday, the Bank of Bosier suspended payment, and closed its doors. On Friday, the Bank of Almacines de Regla (known as Fesser's), Bank del Comercio (known as Yellas), and Bank de San Jose, did the same. For several days there has been a run on the Spanish Bank, which had, on the 15th inst., $2,303,757 in specie in its vaults, with which to pay its paper issues, or bills amounting to $3,651,150. The whole mercantile community is feeling it very much, and in fact all classes of society.

The Capture of Booth.—John Adolph Sanger, formerly a soldier attached to the 16th New York Cavalry, yesterday appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, for the purpose of swearing to certain papers to be presented to the War Department in furtherance of his claim for a considerable sum of money, his portion of the reward offered by the corporation of Washington, D. C., for the capture of J. Wilkes Booth, murderer of President Lincoln. Sanger was one of the detachment of twenty-five men under command of Lieutenant Doherty, who were present at the capture and killing of Booth. Sanger had already received $1700 of the reward offered by the general Government. He now claims a portion of the $20,000 reward offered by the citizens of Washington for the capture of the assassin. Sanger is a German, about 28 years of age, and has served for four years in the United States volunteer army.—*N. Y. World*.

Aged Suicides.—Three persons, the youngest of whom was fifty-seven years of age, destroyed themselves in the west of England during one week in November. Two of these events occurred in Cornwall, where one James Shakerley, fifty-seven years old, hung himself on the farm premises of his brother-in-law, and where a woman named Hill, aged fifty-nine, of Bodinnick, threw herself into the river Fowey. Both had for some time been in a desponding condition; so, also, had a widow, in good circumstances, named Bastin, aged sixty, who hung herself at her farm-house near Rockear, South Devon.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Steamer City of Boston at New York.

New York, December 27.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 13th instant, has arrived.

England.

The vigorous measures of the British Government against the Fenians had re-established public confidence, and business was reviving in Dublin.

Hanover.

Prussia has commenced using coercion to meet the hostility to the Prussian rule in Hanover. A deputation of the inhabitants from the town of Hadersleben had been received by Count Bismark. In reply to their inquiries, the Minister stated that the popular vote in North Schleswig, as to whether those districts are to belong to Prussia or Denmark, will be taken, but not until after the consolidation of the state of affairs generally in the Elbe Duchies.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that all proceedings against Marshal Benedek and other generals, for their conduct during the late war, be dropped.

Particulars of the Arrest of Surratt—Cardinal Cullen on the Fenians—The Roman Question—Interesting from Candia and Russia, Etc. Etc.

THE LAST OF THE ASSASSINS.

Particulars of the Arrest of John H. Surratt at Alexandria.

Alexandria, Egypt, November 27.—For months the American Ministers and Consuls of Europe have been engaged in tracking the remaining accomplice of the murderers of President Lincoln—John Surratt. He had succeeded in escaping from one point to another in different disguises, until he was known to have set sail from Naples for an Eastern port. General King, our Minister at Rome, communicating with Mr. Winthrop, our Consul at Malta, laid the train to which it was left for our energetic Consul General of Egypt—Hon. Charles Hale—to apply the match.

Though everything seemed to conspire in favor of Surratt, Mr. Hale arrested him this morning, and has him safely lodged in the casemate of the quarantine, where he was found. The telegraph over which the first despatch was sent to Mr. Hale was out of order. The mails were tardy, and only by a letter, which took a very circuitous route, was Mr. Hale informed of the expected arrival of his present prisoner. He was put in possession of such descriptions of him as gave him no cause to doubt the identity of this man with the real John Surratt.

He embarked at Naples in the uniform of a Zouave of the Papal States. The destination of the vessel was Alexandria. When the vessel arrived here it was put into quarantine, and among the third-class passengers Mr. Hale found him. He immediately recognized him, and took him in custody. He acknowledged that he was an American, gave the name of Walters, by which he has been known in Italy, but not the name by which he shipped as passenger. When Mr. Hale told his prisoner that he must know why he was arrested, he replied that he did, and during his walk to his prison was perfectly silent, not protesting against his arrest, nor asking further as to his cause. Mr. Hale immediately sent a telegram to the commander of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean, asking for a vessel upon which the prisoner might be placed for safe-keeping. As this has but just transpired, I can give you nothing further, but will in another letter. Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr. Hale for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has carried on this business; for had Surratt accomplished the term of his quarantine, it would have been impossible to effect his arrest.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Address of the Pope to the French Troops—Significant Hint to Napoleon.

The *Nazione* of Florence, of December 10, publishes the following speech, addressed by the Pope to the officers of the 85th Regiment of French troops, and other French officers at Rome:—

On the eve of your departure I am here, my dear children, to bid you farewell. Your flag left France with the mission to uphold the rights of the Holy See. To-day it is going back. I wish that it may be received with the same feeling that it left. I am informed that all Catholic hearts are moved; they tremble in thinking of the difficulties in which they see the Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, the head of the Catholic Church.

There must be no illusion—the revolution will come here. It is proclaimed; it has been said, and it is repeated. An Italian in high position has said that Italy was constituted but not complete. Italy would be undone if there still remained here a corner of the land where order, justice, and tranquillity reigns. They desire to display their flag from the capital. You know, as well as I, that the Tarpeian Rock is not far distant. About six years ago I was speaking to a representative of France.

I told him to inform the Emperor that St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (which now belongs to the French empire), terrified by the calamities which he foresaw while the barbarians were besieging the city, asked the Lord to be permitted to die before witnessing them. The representative said, in reply to me, "The barbarians will not enter." But he was no prophet. Another said to me that Rome could not be the capital of a kingdom, but that it could be the capital of the Catholic world.

But I fear the revolution. What am I to do? What am I to say? I have no resources. Yet I am tranquil, for the mightiest power, God, gives me strength and constancy. (Here the Pope became affected, and all present participated in his emotion. Then, placing his hand upon his heart and raising his eyes towards heaven, he proceeded.) Go with my blessing and my fatherly farewell. If you see your Emperor you will tell him that I pray for him.

It is said his health is not good; I pray for his health. It is said that his soul is not at peace; I pray for his soul. The French nation is Christian. Its chief ought to be Christian also. Prayers offered with confidence and perseverance are necessary, and that nation, so great and so powerful, will obtain what it desires. As for me, I live in God's mercy, and my blessing will accompany you on your voyage.

At the farewell interview with the Pope, General Montebello replied as follows:—The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome, but not his support. His Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of France. May time appease passions and tranquillize sorrows, impart to all minds a spirit of conciliation, and assure to the Holy See independence and security, in order that it may maintain its spiritual influence over the whole world. Such are the earnest wishes which I lay at your Holiness' feet, soliciting your benediction.

THE FENIANS.

Cardinal Cullen's Pastoral.

The pastoral of Cardinal Cullen, read in the Dublin churches and chapels, and referred to in our cable despatches, alludes to the Fenian movement:—

Though our faithful people are too much attached to religion to allow systems which are condemned by the law of God and man to spread widely among them, yet it is to be regretted that emissaries from other countries, imbued with the spirit of the present times, and advocates of physical force and violence, have been laboring to make them countenance secret associations or revolutionary movements. Undoubtedly, those who have been led astray being few and powerless, and oftentimes the dupes of the informer, their movements cannot afford any justification for that alarm which seems to have occupied the public mind.

And here let us observe that it is very strange that the writers of the Orange press, and others who are now disturbing the country by circulating exaggerated reports of impending outbreaks, were most active a few months ago in encouraging dangerous writings, and praising the spirit of independence and resistance to lawful authority with which the leaders of a then rising faction were animated.

It is equally strange that those who a short time ago gave a triumphant reception to the hero of all continental revolutions, Garibaldi, and who have been the protectors of the great architect of secret societies, Mazzini, should now be so loud in the denunciations of the men who are only walking in the footsteps of those two idols of the English press, and merely seeking for an opportunity to give a practical illustration of their principles.

The contradictions in which the writers referred to are thus involved appear to be a just retribution for their past errors, and for the want of principle which made them forget to do to others as they would that others should do to them. But, however that may be, my advice to you, dearly beloved, is the same which I have given you repeatedly during the last five years.

Following the maxims of the Gospel, which teach you to be obedient to the higher powers, keep aloof from all those who advocate violence or revolution, or seek to bring on a collision with the established authorities.

CANDIA.

The Loss of Life at the Monastery of Arkadhi.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, December 11.

So extraordinary and desperate an act of heroism as that which has just ennobled the cause of the Cretan insurgents at the Monastery of Arkadhi should not, if possible, be allowed to pass down to posterity with any inadequacy or want of authentication about its details.

There is no doubt whatever as to the fact itself, though the absurd figures with which it was at first announced from Corfu naturally induced every one to consign it to the same limbo as that to which we have long been accustomed to hand over all telegrams from Corfu, and notably the immediately preceding one claiming a victory, with a loss of 3000 Turks killed and wounded and 2000 taken prisoners.

It is not clear even yet whether the monastery was blown up by Koroneos springing his mine before abandoning it, or whether the monks fired the powder magazine after the Turks had stormed it, and were in complete possession of it; nor is there anything like approximate certainty as to the numbers on either side who have perished. To ascertain these points is the province of history, and we may trust that the great historian who acts as the *Times'* correspondent at Athens will investigate them fully, and thus fill up the necessarily brief description in outline which he has just sent us. Indeed, if he does not, we much fear that no one else will be able to do it properly, however willing. For the moment it would be almost impertinent minutely to criticize the details of so grand and tragic an act of devotion—one, however, more than once paralleled, though on a far smaller scale, in the old Greek revolution. We love to associate great deeds of this kind with the name of a single leading mind, but as yet such fails us now, as it nearly does in modern Greek history. The name of Yorghaki, of Mount Olympus, the Rumeliote Captain who blew himself up in the Moldavian monastery of Seko, to which he had cut his way with much address and bravery in the open field, at the close of the premature and misdirected campaign on the Danube, which preluded the true Greek insurrection of 1821, may yet remain for the representative of Greek patriotic self-devotion—as after that of Constantine Kanaris—it is likewise the only exception to Finlay's stern sentence of judgment on the whole revolution:—"No eminent man stands forward as the representative of the nation's virtues."

Up to the present time, almost without exception, we have been apathetic and sparing of sentiment as regards the Cretan movement, and the Greeks have only to thank themselves for this result, brought about by the bewilderment into which their preposterous telegrams have thrown us. An event of this kind is not unlikely to stir up sympathy to some depth. But it is not likely to make us intervene, much less to make France intervene, when such intervention must of necessity adopt one or the other alternative—either of expropriating and restoring 10,000 Mussulmans, or of abandoning them to the mercies of men in hot blood, who would destroy them in a week. If England or France, or both together, intervene, they will simply be compelled to occupy the Island. On other terms intervention is but idle talk.

RUSSIA.

War Preparations on a Grand Scale Again Announced.

Warsaw (Dec. 8) correspondence of Posen Journal.

Russia is secretly arming to a considerable extent; the fact is undeniable. An incredible activity prevails in her arsenals; she is converting the old infantry muskets into needle rifles and filling up the regiments; in short, she is putting herself in a condition to be prepared for any event next spring.

The superior officers believe they will be called upon to enter on a campaign at that period. However, it is only stating the truth to say that up to the present no change has been made in the cantonments of the Russian army, and that the military force has not been increased in the kingdom of Poland. The Austrian frontier is as bare of Russian troops as in ordinary times.

A considerable number of young men, natives of Galicia, who had taken part in the last Polish insurrection, have just passed through Warsaw. They had been sent to Siberia, but the Russian Government, at the instance of the Cabinet of Vienna, has lately set them at liberty, and they are returning to their homes. Scarcely half of these young men, it is perceived with regret, have come back; the others found their death in Siberia, as much from the journey and the climate as from the painful labor to which they were subjected.

An Imperial Ukase—The Catholic Church in Russia—The Relations of Russia with Rome Broken Off.

A St. Petersburg telegram of the 8th says:—"An imperial ukase issued to-day states that the relations of Russia with Rome having been broken off, and the convention of 1847 with the Holy See, and all other arrangements in reference to the Roman Catholic Church, having, consequently, lost their value, the affairs relating to the Catholics in Russia are again to be placed under the direction of the authorities who, in accordance with the existing laws, are entrusted with the control of public worship in Russia and Poland.

Personal Items.

The Countess Apponyi, daughter of the Austrian Ambassador in London, was married on the 2d of December, to the Prince Borghese, at Appony, near Pesth.

General Menabrea has been offered the post of Italian Minister at Vienna, and declined it. He is believed to aspire to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, should it be relinquished by Signor Visconti Venosta.

Lord Clarendon has left Florence for Paris and England.

Don Salustiano Olozaga has arrived in Florence—another of the unemployed foreign statesmen brought to Italy by curiosity to observe the last hours of a Papacy supposed to be on the eve of dissolution.

Nothing by the Cable.

Pictou, N. S., December 26—Evening.—The telegraph lines east of this point are still down. No European advices by the cable of a later date than December 24 have been received.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.]

Washington, December 27.

Personal.

The visit of Secretary Seward to New York is to attend the funeral of the Portuguese Minister.

Secretary McCulloch went to Charleston, Va., to eat his Christmas dinner, with Colonel Washington, who figured as a prisoner to John Brown at Harper's Ferry. The Secretary returned to Washington last night.

Senator Sumner entertained the new French Minister, M. Berthemy, yesterday. The other guests were Secretary Stanton and Representative Morrill, of Vermont.

An Immense Speculation.

It is stated that J. Ross Browne will leave California on the 1st of January, at the head of an exploring and surveying party, to commence operations in California for a company of Americans who have purchased that immense territory of the Juarez Government.

The company is composed of Benjamin F. Butler, Richard Schell, of New York, George Wilkes, Benjamin Halliday, and several New York capitalists. The exploring party will be of sufficient strength to be able to enforce the claim.

The New Republican Paper.

The *Leader*, the new Republican paper to be started here in January, is to be edited by W. J. Cowing, formerly of the Alexandria *Journal*, and Wilson Miller, once editor of a paper in the Northwest.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, arrived here to-day, to hold a consultation with other Southern men as to what action should be taken in view of impending legislation by Congress to territorialize the Southern States.

Washington Items.

Washington, December 27.—The Interior Department has received a telegram announcing the death, at Council Bluffs, of General Samuel R. Curtis, one of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the finished work of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was actively engaged in the late war.

It is expected, in official circles, that Lieutenant-General Sherman, after visiting St. Louis, will return to Washington to report in person the particulars of his recent visit to Vera Cruz.

The United States Supreme Court, in a cause from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, dismissed the appeal for the want of jurisdiction. It appears that the amount in controversy did not exceed two thousand dollars.

Ship News.

Fortress Monroe, December 27.—Arrived, ship Lawrence, from Callao, with dates to the 12th of September. She is loaded with guano, and experienced strong gales off Cape Horn, and while in the Gulf Stream. The ships Ellen Sears, Troniller, Debah, Pennel, Edward O'Brien, Forest Eagle, Old Colony, and Juliet Trundy were loading for the United States.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 27.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 44½; Erie, 65½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 108½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Five-twenties of 1862, 105½; of 1864, 104½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 108½; Gold, 151½.

New York, December 27.—Cotton dull at 33½c. for middling uplands. Flour firm; sales of 6900 barrels; State, $8 50@12; Ohio, $11@13 50; Western, $8 40@13 50; Southern, $11 90@16 50. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and quotations are nominal. Pork quiet. Dressed hogs steady. Pork dull. Lard dull and heavy. Whisky dull.

Baltimore, December 27.—Flour very dull; low grades heavy. Wheat dull and declining. Corn heavy at 94c@$1·07. Oats quiet at 58@60c. Seeds inactive. Provisions neglected. Mess Pork $32·50. Groceries dull. Sugar heavy. Whisky nominal.

EXPLORATIONS OF AFRICA.

The Livingstone Expedition.

At a meeting of the English Geographical Society recently, the following letter from Dr. Livingstone, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, was read; it is dated Ugomano, May 18:—

My Lord—When we could not discover a path for camels through the mangrove swamps at the mouth of the Rovuma, we proceeded about twenty-five miles to the North of the river, and at the bottom of Milkindamy Bay entered a beautiful land-locked harbor called Kinday-on-Pemba.

The entrance seems not more than three hundred yards wide, and of these about one hundred and fifty are deep, the reef on each side of the channel showing so plainly of a light color that no ship ought to touch. The harbor is somewhat of the shape of the "spade" on cards, the entrance being like the short handle.

There is a mile nearly of space for anchorage, the southern part being from ten to fourteen fathoms, while the northwestern portion is shallow and rocky. It is a first-class harbor for Arab dhows, the land rising nearly all around from two hundred to three hundred feet.

The water is so calm that they can draw their craft to the shore to discharge and take in cargo. They are also completely screened by the masses of trees growing all round it from seaward observation. The population consists of coast Arabs and their slaves.

The six villages in which they live are dotted all round the shore, and may contain three hundred souls in all. They seem to be suspicious, and but for our having been accompanied by her Majesty's ship Penguin, would have given trouble. The ordinary precaution of placing a sentry over our exposed goods caused a panic, and the Sirkir, or head-man, thought that he gave a crushing reply to my explanation when he blustered out, "But we have no thieves here!"

Our route hence was S. S. W. to the Rovuma, which we struck at the spot marked on the chart as that at which Pioneer turned in 1861. We travelled over the same plateau that is seen to flank both sides of the Rovuma, like a chain of hills from 400 to 600 feet high. Except where the natives, who are called Makonde, reside, the whole country within the influence of the moisture from the ocean is covered with dense jungle.

The trees in general are not large, but planted so closely together as generally to explode the sun. In many places they may be said to be woven together by tangled masses of climbing plants, more resembling the ropes and cables of a ship in inextricable confusion than the graceful creepers with which we are familiar in Northern climes.

They gave the impression of being remnants of the carboniferous period referred to by geologists, and the huge pachydermata of that time were the only beings that could wriggle through them. Trade paths have already been made, but we had both to widen and heighten them for camels and buffaloes. The people at the sea coast had declared that no aid could be got from the natives.

When we were seven miles off we were agreeably surprised to find that for reasonable wages we could employ any number of carriers and wood cutters we desired. As they were accustomed to clearing away the gigantic climbers for their garden ground, they whittled away with their tomahawks with remarkable speed and skill.

Two days' continuous hard labor was a much as they could stand. It is questionable whether any possibly except, possibly, the Chinese, who are not meat-eaters, can endure continuous labor of a kind that brings so many muscles into violent action as this work did. French navvies could not compete with the English until they were fed exactly like the latter.

The Makonde have only fowls, a few goats, and the chance of an occasional gorze of the wild hog of the country. Little can be said about the appearance of the country. By the occasional glimpses we got it seemed covered with great masses of dark green foliage, except where the bamboo gave a lighter tint, or a sterculia had changed its leaves to yellow in anticipation of winter.

The path we followed sometimes went along or across a "wady," in which we were smothered by the grass overhead. Such rocks as we could see were undisturbed grey sandstone, capped by ferruginous conglomerates. Upon this we often stumbled against blocks of silicified wood that any one would be unwilling to believe at sight that they were not stones.

There is a sure indication here of coal being underneath, and pieces of it were met in the sands of the river. When about ninety miles from the mouth of the Rovuma the geological structure changes, and with this change we have more open vegetation. The chief rock is new syenite, and patches of fine white dolomite lie upon it in spots.

Granite masses have been shot up over the plain which extends in front all the way to Ugamano—the confluence of the Rovuma or Louma, and Loendi. In the drier country we found that one of those inexplicable droughts had happened over the north bank of the Rovuma, and a tribe of Mazite or Mazitu, probably Zulus, had come down like a swarm of locusts and spread away all the food above and in the ground.

I had to make forced marches with the Makonde in quest of provisions for my party, and am now with Mathumora, or Machumera, the chief at Ugomano, and by sending some twenty miles to the southwest I shall soon succor them. This is the point of confluence, as the name Tugsmano or Ugomano implies, of the Louma and Loendi.

The Loendi is decidedly the parent stream, and comes from the southwest, where, in addition to some bold granite peaks, the dim outline of distant high land appears. Even at that distance they raise the spirits, but possibly that is caused partly by the fact that this is about thirty miles beyond our former turning point and the threshold of the unexplored.

I propose to make this my headquarters till I have felt my way round Lake Nyassa. If prospects are fair there I need not return, but trust to another quarter for fresh supplies; but it is best to say little about the future.

Matamora is an intelligent man, and one well known to be trustworthy. He is appealed to on all hands for his wise decisions, but he has not much real power beyond what his character gives him. The Makonde are all independent of each other, but not devoid of a natural sense of justice.

A carrier stole a shirt from one of my men. Our guide pursued him at night, and seized him in his own house, and the elders of his village made him pay about four times the value of the article stolen. No other case of theft occurred. No dues were demanded, and only one fine—a very just one—was levied.

Attempts have been made to make the Arabs pay, but they have always been resisted. So much has been said about Arab proselytism that it was with interest inquiries were made about their success in converting the Makonde to the Mahometan faith. Here, as elsewhere, no attempts to teach have been made.

Some Arabs asserted that it would be useless, for the Makonde had no idea of a Deity. On making inquiries about the gum copal digging, I was shown a tree from which the gum was actually dropping; but they do not dig under the trees at present living.

They choose the vicinity in the belief that near to the modern trees those which yielded what is now considered fossil gum must have grown. Here they dig. "And," said the spokesman, "the first and second days we may labor in vain, but God may give it to us after that."

To this acknowledgment of a Deity all responded, "It is as He wills it." The experiment with the buffaloes and tsetze has not been satisfactory; one buffalo and two camels died.

Had we not been in a tsetze country, I would have ascribed this to overwork and bruises received on board the dhow which brought them from Zanibar.

The symptoms were not those I have observed in oxen and horses when stung by gadflies. Blood of the arterial color flows from the point.

This may be the effect of the tsetze, for when an ox known to be bitten was killed, its blood was all of the arterial hue. I had but four buffaloes for the experiments, and as yet, as three remain, I remain in doubt.

Hoping that this short sketch, which I write in haste for an Arab who is passing down to the coast, may be approved, I am, etc.

One of Artemas Ward's English Testimonials.

Totnes, October 20, 1866.—Mr. Artemas Ward:—Dear Sir:—My wife was dangerously unwell for over sixteen years. She was so weak that she couldn't lift a teaspoon to her mouth. But in a fortunate moment she commenced reading one of your lectures. She got better at once. She gained strength so rapidly that she lifted the cottage piano quite a distance from the floor, and then tipped it over on to her mother-in-law, with whom she had some little trouble. We like your lectures very much. Please send me a barrel of them. If you should require any more recommendations, you can get any number of them in this place at two shillings each, the price I charge for this one, and I trust you may be ever happy.

I am, sir, yours truly, and so is my wife.

R. Springers.

Travel to the East.—During the year 1865 the steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company performed three hundred and eighty-four voyages from Southampton and Marseilles under their India and China mail contracts. This represents a total distance of 1,023,792 miles. The number of first-class passengers conveyed outwards was 2891, and homewards 2448, at an average charge, including all provisions, wines, etc., of from 2½d. to 3d. per mile for each passenger. These vessels are found to consume more coal, and to travel slower, when transferred from the Mediterranean to the Indian seas.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Slavery in Maryland.

From the Tribune.

We have briefly noticed the startling fact mentioned by our Baltimore correspondent that the slave trade was being carried on in Maryland by the judicial and executive officers of that State, under the pretended authority of the Maryland Code, and in alleged accordance with the national Constitution. Advertisements announcing the sale, for a term of years, in pursuance of the sentence of a court and the authority of a sheriff, will excite a feeling of something more than surprise in the breasts of hundreds of thousands, who for more than a year have been accustomed to thank God that slavery in America had been constitutionally abolished They believed that they had lived to see the day so long prayed for, when, in his westward course over our ocean-girt republic, the sun no longer rose upon a master nor set upon a slave. But here is a new and hideous vision of auction blocks in front of court houses, for the sale of "slaves and other cattle," with a sheriff as auctioneer, flourishing his judicial record and pointing to the "Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery" as confirming its validity.

Even those who in the olden time had so "conquered their prejudices" as to contend that slavery was not a crime, must feel that its unblushing revival at this moment, and in this form is, to say the least, a blunder.

The responsibility for the existence of this anomaly, which tends to make us contemptible in the eyes of the world and despicable in our own, rests primarily with the Congress which, in proceeding to amend the Constitution for the abolition of slavery, and intending that abolition to be total and final, neglected to use words that indicated their intention. Earnest suggestions to this effect were met by the reply that it would be more historically interesting, and would exhibit a more continuous and uniform legislation to adopt and incorporate into the Constitution the identical prohibition of slavery framed by the Fathers of the republic and embodied in the ordinance that secured freedom to our great Northwest. To the indulgence of this sentiment, which we thought then, and which we still thing, partook rather of idle pedantry than of sound statesmanship, is the country indebted for the fact that American slavery and the slave-trade are carried on to-day under the shelter of that amendment.

An absolute prohibition of slavery, without exception, would have passed Congress and would have been ratified by the people of the States as readily and as certainly as the one which was adopted; and yet in its place we have the following article, authorizing and justifying slavery in a class of cases which, if left to the decision of the Rebel States, may be enlarged and extended until slavery is made once more their peculiar institution: —"Article XIII, section 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Until some new amendment shall abolish this exception, servitude for crime will be permissible under the national Constitution; but what we have to do, and what we can do, is to see that it is inflicted as a punishment only for crime, and not for color. This subject may properly engage the attention of Congress under the second section of the amendment, empowering them to enforce the article by appropriate legislation. But the true remedy for this and other abuses to which the blacks are subjected by State legislation insured by slavery, is in exposition by the Supreme Court of the United States of the true meaning and effect of the Constitutional Amendment, in giving to the republic a national policy of equal freedom and equal justice.

The allowance by the amendment of slavery as a punishment for crime may seem to mitigate against this view, but it should be remembered that, by the first article of the Constitution, apportioning representatives and direct taxes, "persons bound to service for a term of years" were expressly included among the number of free persons, and that it was not uncommon for the German and other "redemptioners," as they were called, thus to bind themselves to a sort of slavery, so far as labor and obedience were concerned, although it was entirely free from those features of chatteldom which gave to Southern slavery its peculiar horrors. The question how far the amendment abolishing slavery has changed the national policy, as hitherto deduced from slavery under the old Constitution by pro-slavery judges, is one which has not as yet engaged the attention of our national judiciary.

The provisions of the Maryland Code under which, for the same crime, white men and women are sent to the Penitentiary, and black men and women are sold into slavery, affords an excellent opportunity for an elaborate argument and final decision on the right of the States thus to discriminate between American citizens, and to establish, in a republic where all men are born free and equal, aristocratic and class distinctions. The subject was recently alluded to in an address to the Union League Club of New York by its President, and the opinion was intimated that the amendment had rendered of questionable validity some of our antiquated State laws, both at the North and the South, that imposed disabilities and penalties—not for crime, but for race and complexion.

"A class of judicial questions," said Mr. Jay, "growing out of slavery and its incidents, which had been finally settled, as was supposed, under the Constitution as it was, would seem to be disturbed if not reopened by the Constitutional amendment, that has substituted freedom for slavery as the premise of the argument by which their validity was formerly established. It may possibly be that the identical course of inductive reasoning, which starting from the view of the late Chief Justice that the framers of the Constitution of 1789 regarded the blacks as having no rights whatsoever, served to establish upon that basis, by the severest logic, the right of the States to disfranchise, outlaw, degrade, and insult what Mr. Taney called 'the slave races,' a class thus uncared for and unprotected by the Constitution, may lead to a different conclusion, when the judges commence with the new fact, that the American people in their sovereign capacity have constituted, ordained, and established that the members of the race thus disfranchised shall be equally entitled with themselves to the inalienable rights of American citizens."

The effect of such a decision on the suffrage question which now agitates the country, was in a subsequent part of the address thus described:—"Should the Supreme Court, upon a thorough review of the national policy as affected by the amendment, reach the conclusion that, the national Constitution as amended no longer permits the States to establish inequality, by the outlawry or disfranchisement of a class, the difficulties heretofore anticipated from an interference by Congress with the supposed rights of the States to disfranchise at their pleasure will be avoided. The decision will affect North and South alike, and the question of suffrage on an equal basis will be opened for readjustment in all the States, with such conditions as regards residence, intelligence, and taxation or property, as each State may severally prescribe."

If upon the first suggestion there should be any difference of opinion on these points, we think there should be none in regard to the unconstitutionality of the law of Maryland, creating class distinctions where none are to be found in the Constitution. If Maryland has the right to punish American citizens for their race or their complexion, why not for their religious creed or their political opinions? We trust that no time will be lost in issuing writs of habeas corpus, whenever there may be occasion for that old safeguard of personal liberty, and in submitting the question in its national length and breadth to the judgment of our supreme tribunal.

Two Kinds of Reform.

From the Times.

It need not in the least detract from the favorable estimate which we have formed of Mr. Bright's energy as an agitator, if we devote a word or two to a truth which the London Reform Trades meeting of December 3 seems to make apparent. The meeting was professedly one of the organized trade societies of the metropolis, and was projected in accordance with Mr. Bright's idea that all the power which artisans are able to use for industrial purposes should be used for political purposes as well. Fully expecting that the various trade societies would take the same view of the matter, he predicted a procession of two hundred thousand persons, and a day of great enthusiasm. Neither the one expectation nor the other was fulfilled. The procession appears to have numbered about twenty-five thousand, and beyond the fact that there was a great crowd of lookers on, the excitement was of a very mild description. This result was due, to some extent, to minor causes, but the conclusion cannot be avoided that the heart of the laboring classes was not very strongly moved on the question of reform.

We have repeatedly pointed out that the apathy of these classes on political subjects is greater than some would have it appear. The difficulties under which they live are unconnected with the suffrage, as they know very well. Every English mechanic of any intelligence knows that full work and high wages are not to be controlled by any legislation whatever. The working classes of England are, without doubt, always studying the relations of capital and labor, for those relations are what control their condition, and enter into every circumstance of their hard-working lives. But with these things changes in the representation have nothing to do. In fact, the course of British legislation having been toward the fostering of British trade and successfully so, the masses are generally disposed to content themselves with political affairs as they are. In fact, the British workman is not, in the main, discontented with his rulers, for he knows that were he to take their place, he could not remove evils that are inevitable. As for sensation writers, who abuse everybody who does not believe in them, and who affirm that England "groans" under its aristocratic system, they may be dismissed with the statement of a fact well understood by well-informed persons—Englishmen are *not* weary of their aristocracy, but, on the contrary, look to that aristocracy with great respect, and recognize its general influence in preserving the status of the nation among other nations with much gratification. The preservation of the "ancient honor of the family" is, as most even of the poorest classes understand it, a sort of sacred obligation with the majority of the titled gentlemen, whose names are reminders of many old historic epochs—epochs not less interesting to ourselves than to other peoples; nay, epochs in which our own ancestry bore an honorable part, and in this sense are a guarantee of the stability and the respectability of the nation itself.

The political movements, in short, which from time to time are rife in England, are not to be judged by an American standard. In that country much that with us is a constant subject of debate, is settled and accepted. The course of parties does not run there as does the course of parties with ourselves. There the masses understand, and are proud to understand, that the general forms of government are fixed, and, humanly speaking, immutable, and that there are limits even to political vagaries. We, who are forever patching, or seeking to patch, the holes which we ourselves have made in the structure, which we have reared with so much labor, and love so well, cannot understand that another nation will stand firm around a social edifice formed upon a different model. But the truth is the truth nevertheless. The difficulties under which labor in England suffers are nowise concerned in these matters, and the trade societies which did not parade at Mr. Bright's bidding knew it. The problem which they have to solve is a different one from that which he has undertaken to solve. They intend to combine not for the election of members of Parliament, but for the establishment of industrial enterprises of their own. They are more bent upon realizing that labor is capital than upon the possession of a franchise which would be of comparatively little use to them. They turned out to see the show of December the 3d as people will turn out to see any show. But when all was over they returned home with mingled feelings. Prominent was, of course, that of respect for Mr. Bright, who *is* respected even by his enemies; but as prominent was the other feeling, that votes were very well, but victuals were better, and that the elevation of the British workingman must depend upon the union of industry and skill, to be guided by his own brains, and to enure to his own benefit.

Napoleon, Italy, and the Pope.

From the Herald.

We yesterday published a telegram which announces that the London *Times* considers the affairs of the Holy See, in spite of tranquil appearances, in a really critical condition. The view taken by the *Times* does not surprise us. It is in perfect harmony with all that we have seen on the subject. There is peril—real peril. The peril, however, is not the result of anything inherent in the situation itself. It springs from a different source. It arises from the simple circumstance that the Holy Father alone of all the world, if we except a few bigoted and foolish advisers, refuses to see that, so far as his office is concerned, the separation of the spiritual from the temporal is now inevitable. To remain a spiritual, he must cease to be a temporal prince. Why his Holiness should so obstinately cling to that which cannot cling to him, we confess we find it difficult to explain. His obstinacy would be the less surprising if the dignity and usefulness of his position were to be affected by the change. But we have no such fears. It cannot be that he relies on the strength and patriotism of the Papal guard, which is composed of cowardly and unprincipled renegades from all the ends of the earth, and of which John H. Surratt may be regarded as a specimen. Surely he does not expect that from the Empress Eugenie, who, with the Prince Imperial is soon to visit Rome, he will receive some comforting intelligence of the Emperor's private intentions which could not safely be entrusted to another messenger Napoleon, he must know, has played his last at Rome. Further aid from him is not to be expected. Delay in this case is specially dangerous. If the Pope does not come to a decision, and that speedily, the matter will be decided for him. Victor Emanuel will be an interested onlooker; but he will be nothing more. Violence from without there will be none. But the Roman people will declare for union with the Italian kingdom, and the Papal guard will be impotent to defeat their purpose. Pity it will be if violence is resorted to: for no force from within can check the inevitable tendency of events Let the Holy Father at once accept the situation, and all difficulties are settled. Rome and the States of the Church will become part of the Italian kingdom. Victor Emmanuel will content himself in Florence, one of the fairest capitals in the world. Rome, with all its ecclesiastical curiosities, will be ungrudgingly left to the Pope and his sacred college of Cardinal. If he remains dogged and obstinate to the last, how humiliating the last may be we shall not venture to predict.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

From the World.

The contest for the Senatorial seat to be vacated by Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, has narrowed down among the radicals to three candidates—Governor Curtin, Simon Cameron, and Thaddeus Stevens. The Pennsylvania papers, of the radical stripe, outside of Philadelphia, generally favor Stevens; and Forney, who was himself a hopeful candidate, but who has withdrawn from the contest, pronounces for Stevens as his candidate. In return for this support, Mr. Stevens rose in the House the other day and enthusiastically defended Mr. Forney when the *Chronicle* (one of "my two papers, both daily") was attacked in a personal explanation, by Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio. Mr. Stevens defends Forney, and Forney, in an "Occasional" to the Philadelphia *Press*, says:—"I am free to say that I think the election of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, as the successor of Mr. Cowan, would promote lasting harmony in our political household, and would unquestionably secure to the State and the nation a champion of those great principles of matchless experience, integrity, and courage." And yets in the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in 1838, when Stevens was a petty Pennsylvania politician, appeared the following, which is understood to have emanated from the pen of John W. Forney:—

"Thaddeus Stevens, we are glad to say it, is not a Pennsylvanian. His own history proves that he came hither a stranger to her people, and has continued at all times consistently adverse to her interests. He has been, since his unfortunate presence in the Legislature, Pennsylvania's evil genius, and if she has degenerated at all, and the three past years of her life prove that she has, he planned the misfortune. We will not repeat here his utter destitution of reputation for his career is one of that kind which could only have been run by a *villain at heart*. Pennsylvania has three blemishes on her escutcheon—the Masonic inquisition, the chartering of the United States Bank, and the present outrageous condition of affairs. The first, it is not requisite to say *he* originated and completed. The second was the fitting offspring of his brain; for he read that infamous bill before the Ritner House of Representatives. The last (the buckshot war), is *his own* by every law of right. He began the anarchy—it is the sad consequence of his own plans. He dissolved the Government. He is now urging the Senate to go on in its path of destruction. He is emphatically "the power behind the throne." The last is a desperate and final plunge. It will either make or unmake him. If it is successful he can cover up the festering infamy of his life and save himself and his companions from impending ruin. If it is unsuccessful, he will be spurned, not only from the hall of the Legislature, but from the very State—*if the laws permit his escape.*"

—There is no reason for believing that either Stevens or Forney has greatly changed his political or personal character since 1838.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Eachetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS.

Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches.

12 20 10t G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.

12 22 13t 4 CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FOWELL RUN AND SLIPPERY ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY, 4th of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 108 MARKET Street, to consider the affairs of the Company, and determine whether its estate and property shall be sold.

12 22 4t* JOHN OAKFORD, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TREASURER of the Organization composed of persons interested in and opposed to selling the GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND, EIGHTH Street, below Vine, is authorized to receive moneys and subscriptions to carry out the above object. Prompt attention requested. HENRY GRAMBO,

12 20 6t* No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Batter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 11t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
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WITH A FULL STOCK OF
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We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

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Fine Jewelry,
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AND
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Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and careful selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 6m 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 15§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 Hmthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
10 27stuth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.
10 2wfm3m5p

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3 75 usual price $5 50.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. (11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
1 12

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT,
N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Late of No. 105 Chesnut Street.)
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Having had several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.

He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, Etc., with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters, at the shortest notice

Boned Turkey, Alamode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.

S. DURHAM,
12 12 6rp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collection made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2 6rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD Hamilton, President
JOHN W. GILDUGH, Cashier. 1 17

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th Sc. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 29 3m*

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6tfrp No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE SERAD CASE—*Coroner's Inquest on the body, and Surgeon's post-mortem Examination.*—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a young man, aged 26 years, named Charles Serad, who was shot between 7 and 8 o'clock on Christmas morning, in Second street, above Wharton, while on his way home in company with several companions. The deceased resided at No. 207 Marion street, where his body was removed. A man named Henry K. Ellinger, who was charged with committing the act, gave himself up to the police yesterday morning. The following evidence, submitted to the Coroner's jury yesterday, contains all the facts connected with the affair:—

Joseph B. Thackara testified that a quarter-past 7 o'clock he, in company with Serad and several others, were going down Second street, Serad walking a little behind; he heard a noise, and on looking round saw the prisoner, Ellinger, with Serad's horn, which he (the prisoner) threw at deceased; Serad made a step towards the prisoner, when Ellinger pulled out a pistol and fired twice at Serad, and fired once at witness, striking the bone of the neck; he fired again, and then ran in a store below Marion street; witness followed; as he went into the front door Ellinger went out the back way.

E. B. Watson was sworn—I was passing down Second street with Mr. Serad; we were accosted by a man who took what I thought was Serad's horn and fired it at Serad; the man then stepped into the street and fired twice at Serad; at the second fire Serad staggered; after the fourth fire the man Ellinger ran; saw Ellinger take aim, but could not tell whether it was at Serad or some one near him; no other pistols were fired; I led Serad to a house near by, where he died in a few moments.

William D. Watson sworn—The first I saw of the occurrence was seeing Ellinger, the prisoner, with Serad's horn in his hand. Serad made an effort to kick him, when Ellinger pulled out a pistol and fired two shots at Serad and two at Mr. Thackara, when he ran; Ellinger took deliberate aim; I do not know how the prisoner got Serad's horn.

C. A. Moseder sworn—I know nothing of the murder; I saw the prisoner, Ellinger, come into my house; he came in a fast walk, but I did not see him go out; one or two men came in after him; one of them had a black false-face on; I would not let the men through, because I did not know what they wanted; the prisoner lives with me, at No. 1223 South Second street.

William Serad, brother of the deceased, sworn—I was with the party, and when the difficulty occurred I saw Ellinger with a pistol in his hand, and heard my brother say "Fire;" Ellinger then took deliberate aim and fired twice; at the second fire my brother staggered.

J. C. Coward, who was with the party, testified to seeing the shooting, and also that the prisoner, Ellinger, took deliberate aim at Serad.

Mary Jane Griffiths, quite a small girl, testified to seeing the prisoner knock a horn out of Serad's mouth, and then pull out a pistol and fire at Serad; the two men were not fighting; the prisoner went into the street, near the car track, before he fired; she was sure he was the man.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination, and found that there were abrasions on bridge of nose and on both hands; a gunshot wound under the left arm-pit; the ball passed through the fifth rib, through the left lung, and lodged in the eighth rib; the deceased came to his death from hemorrhage, in consequence of a gunshot wound.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Charles Serad came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Henry K. Ellinger, on the morning of December 25, on Second street, above Wharton."

The accused was committed to prison by the Coroner.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD BY SELLING A BOGUS PATENT.—Lemuel Braddock had a hearing yesterday, on the charge of conspiring to defraud Benjamin D. Johnson, of Bradford, Chester county. Complainant testified that he knew defendant, and had seen a man named Lasalle on several occasions with Braddock; witness had had certain transactions growing out of negotiations for the sale on the part of defendant of a patent which he said he had purchased from Lasalle for two thousand dollars, and for which a receipt was shown. Five hundred dollars were paid in cash, the balance of the purchase money (the whole amount being two thousand dollars) in city sixes. The patent-right, and the agreement entered into between B. D. Johnson and L. Braddock, in respect to the right, were put in evidence. Mr. Johnson bound himself to manufacture oil under the patent; and it was stipulated that the two thousand dollars were for the patent, and had nothing to do with the success of the undertaking. On the cross-examination Mr. Johnson said that he had intended to bring the prosecution a year ago, the agreement bearing date September 20, 1865, but he supposed Mr. Braddock would settle it.

N. C. Cyrus, of No. 28 North Twelfth street, testifies that he knows Lemuel Braddock, and had some knowledge of Lasalle; that they met often at his store; and that in August, 1865, he heard a conversation between them in regard to the affair then being inquired into; they spoke of improvements in the manufacture of oil; though the witness did not take part in the conversation between Braddock and Lasalle, and did not wish to hear them, he could not avoid hearing what was sometimes said; he understood Braddock to say that he had paid fifty dollars for a patent, and was to have twenty-nine States; that Lasalle wished to reserve New York and the Eastern States for himself; one day in September witness stepped into a back room for a few minutes, and when he returned the men, Braddock and Lasalle, were disputing; Braddock said it was a humbug; did not say what he meant was a humbug, but they were talking about the new mode of manufacturing oil when witness went out. The dispute appeared to be about the difference between the cost of the patent and one hundred dollars. Understood that Lasalle had got ten dollars for a receipt for ten thousand dollars. Did not see what amount of money was given. Witness had spoken to Braddock about commencing business, and was told a suitable building could not be obtained; judged, from the manner of defendant, that he did not intend to begin. Did not know that Mr. Johnson was ever at his store when Braddock and Lasalle met there. The patent-right was for the manufacture of oil out of water, for lubricating and other purposes. The witness believed that water was the base, but that sperm oil must be used in small quantities.

Bernard Shultz testified that he knew Braddock and Lasalle; that Lasalle told him Braddock had bought a patent-right for the Middle and Western States, which was a good thing; asked him to bring Braddock around; Mr. Braddock went, and was asked as to the patent, and said everything favorable of it; that there was a good deal of money in it—expected to make a fortune out of it, enough to buy all Philadelphia; said he had paid a considerable sum for the patent; witness bought the right for the State of New York for $1000; $4000 were to be paid provided anything was made out of the right; Mr. Braddock told witness that he intended to manufacture the oil; two or three months after the purchase of the right, Mr. Braddock said that the thing was a humbug; it was in the last of September the purchase from Lasalle was made.

Mr. Fletcher, who appeared for the prosecution, desired a continuance, to enable him to produce other witnesses.

Mr. Diehl, for the defendant, opposed the application. A binding over of the defendant was then asked for. The counsel for the accused denied that any conspiracy had been shown, and said that, by the terms of the agreement, Mr. Johnson had bought the patent, and that the two thousand dollars had nothing to do with the success of the undertaking. Defendant was held in $1500 for his appearance at court.

CURTAIN CAUGHT FROM A GAS JET.—Last evening a curtain in the trimmings store No. 957 North Second street took fire from a gas jet, and damage to the amount of seventy-five dollars was done.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—At the trial of Chance and Rutter, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a short time since, the name of a person was mentioned as having been with them at the time they committed the outrage of which they were convicted.

Mr. W. H. Grubb, one of the keepers of the County Prison, acting upon the hint given at the trial, sought out this person, and after considerable patience and energy were exercised, located him at a house in what is known as Smoky Hollow. Now this person was a convict in the County Prison, but effected his escape by cutting through the ceiling of his cell and lowering himself down from the roof of the building. It required considerable skill to plan a manner of arresting the prisoner, although he was located.

Mr. Grubb was equal to the emergency, however, and he proceeded to the house and boldly knocked at the door, which was opened, and a man came out on the steps, shutting the door after him, and the lock was heard to click as this was done. Mr. Grubb inquired for a family, giving some fictitious name, but the resident of the house did not know them. Grubb remarked it was a very cold night, and asked permission to light his cigar. The man drew three matches from his pocket and handed them to Grubb, who broke off the phosphorus from them and then complained they would not light. "It was too bad that a man could not light his cigar, and thereby keep his nose warm on such a cold night," said Grubb, and asked the man if he had not fire in the stove in his house. The man said certainly he had; it would be a poor house indeed that had no fire in it such a cold night, and he tapped at the door, saying, "Mary, open the door." The door was opened, and Mr. Grubb rushed in, securing the only "Mary" in the room, which was the prisoner he was in search of. The man of the house was dumbfounded at this sudden action, but three of Mr. Grubb's friends appeared upon the scene, they having been posted within hearing distance; the man held his peace, and the prisoner (his friend Mary) was taken to the County Prison, where his presence is required for two years, in accordance with judgment entered by one of the honorable judges of the Criminal Court.

FUNERAL OF HORACE M. MARTIN.—Yesterday morning the body of Horace M. Martin was consigned to the tomb. He was a gentleman universally respected by the journalistic profession, with which he had been connected for over a quarter of a century, as compositor, reporter, correspondent, or editor.

The funeral services were held in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, where a solemn requiem was celebrated by Rev. P. A. Jordan, S. J., who afterwards spoke feelingly of the merits of the deceased, and certain hardships and afflictions which he most patiently bore up under. He urged all present to fervently pray for the repose of his soul.

Mr. Newland presided at the organ, and the choir service was very impressive and solemn. The Misses E. A. and E. C. Donnelly, Mr. J. J. Meany, and Mr. T. E. Harkins sang the principal parts, which were well given. At the offering, Mr. Harkins sang the solo with unison chorus, "*Deus meaninerit testamenti sui.*"

AN OLD CONFIDENCE GAME.—Jacob Bechtel, from Whitemarsh, stopping at the Bingham House, was swindled out of seventy dollars yesterday by an old confidence game. While at the hotel Mr. Bechtel made the acquaintance of a nice young man, who invited him to walk out to Broad and Market streets, that he, the young man, was going to pay a bill there. The two went. The young man went up stairs in a warehouse on Broad street, near Market, and afterwards came down with a five-hundred-dollar bill in his hand, and asked Mr. Bechtel if he could change it; that he wanted to pay seventy dollars, and they could not change it up stairs. Bechtel did not have five hundred dollars, but, at the request of the nice young man Bechtel loaned him seventy dollars till they should go down to the hotel again. The young man went up stairs again, and, after waiting a long while on the pavement, Mr. Bechtel awoke to the consciousness of the fact that he had been duped out of seventy dollars.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—The following named were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Christmas and yesterday:—

James Wison, colored, twenty one years old, residing in Barclay street; stab in the thigh; received in a restaurant in Lombard street, where he was also kicked about the head.

Thomas Martin, colored; severe wound on the head, inflicted with a gridiron in the hands of his daughter. He had come to the city from Harrisburg to spend the Christmas holidays.

Kate Duckat, residing in Barker street, below Eighteenth; severe wound on the hand; inflicted by thrusting it through a pane of glass accidentally.

Mrs. Noby, residing in Richmond street, leg broken by falling on the ice.

Frederick Willard, twenty-one years old; leg broken by a fall in Garden street.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of Ernest Becker, who was killed on Monday afternoon, near Fairmount, by the cars of the Reading Railroad. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that the deceased was walking upon the track, and was struck by the locomotive and knocked under the train. One witness stated that he heard a whistle sounded, but another one did not. Mr. Elkins, engineer on the train, testified that the whistle was blown several times; he looked out, but saw no one on the track. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARY.—The Committee on Schools, of Councils, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and by a unanimous vote decided to report an ordinance to Councils to-day, giving an increase of 25 per cent. to the salaries of the teachers of the city.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—Up to December 1, fourteen orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors have been admitted into St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, at Tacony; nine into St. Vincent Home, in this city; forty-four into St. John's Orphan Asylum; and twenty into the Catholic Home for girls.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, December 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 2
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 5
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, January 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage, currency.....$35
To London..... 85 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 95 To Paris..... 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
8 7

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Fetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1t DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the
7 22 NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION
Father Kemp's entire Troupe of Old Folks in the Festival
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS,
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS,
OR,
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
CROWDED HOUSES—CROWDED HOUSES
CROWN THE QUEEN OF SONG,
CROWN THE QUEEN OF SONG,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
See the abode of the Fairies, and Throne of dazzling splendor,
GROTTO IN THE MAGNETIC MOUNTAINS,
and Heavenly Tints in Cloud Land,
Behold the Beautiful Palaces, Gardens, and Dells, in a blaze of glory.
Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; commences at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Seats can be secured during the day at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy in the evening. 12 26 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 27,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
FOURTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will appear in
THREE PIECES,
THREE PIECES,
AND NINE CHARACTERS,
AND NINE CHARACTERS,
The performance will commence with
ALL-HALLOW EVE.
To be followed by
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
To conclude with
BURNEY, THE BARON.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
POSITIVELY LAST
GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.
GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 27,
Oxenford's Comic Drama entitled
UNCLE ZACHARY; OR, UPS AND DOWNS.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as.....Uncle Zachary
The Grand Legendary Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with magnificent scenery, by Witham.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
CRYSTAL GROVE BENEATH THE RHINE.
GRAND MARCH OF THE AMAZONS.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON.
in Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR, JEALOUSY.
produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialties of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE,
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
For particulars see bills.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
NEW GRAND TRICK PANTOMIME,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD;
OR HARLEQUIN, JACK AND GILL,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
DURING THIS WEEK, WITH OTHER NOVELTIES.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities, is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 6t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
FUN AND MYSTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
every Afternoon and Evening during the Holidays, when will be introduced
BLITZ'S AUTOMATON BAND OF MINSTRELS,
BLITZ'S MARVELLOUS DOUBLE SPHYNX,
and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents 12 26 tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND LIBRIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTAREY street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Council's of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($35,500) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the Receiver of Taxes, for the expenses of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as follows:—

FOR SALARIES.

Item 1. Of the Receiver of Taxes, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.)

Item 2. Of the Chief Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.)

Item 3. Of seventeen Clerks and one Messenger, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars ($17,800.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 4. For advertising delinquent tax-payers fifteen hundred dollars ($1500). Provided, That said advertising shall not be done in more than two newspapers, and the Controller shall countersign no warrant exceeding fifteen cents for all advertising of each name, in any one Ward, as directed by the act of March 22, 1862.

Item 5. For blank books and stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500)

Item 6. For printing bills, notices, and advertising, two thousand dollars ($2,000)

Item 7. For incidental expenses, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 8. For advertising liens for taxes, one thousand dollars ($1000) Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant on this item except he shall find that said advertisement shall have been inserted in only two newspapers, at a charge not exceeding seventy-five cents in each case.

Item 9. For Prothonotary's cost, one thousand dollars ($1000). Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant on this item, except the charges shall be for filing the lien, seventy-five cents; for the writ of scire facias, including the national tax, two dollars; and for the satisfaction of a lien before writ is issued, thirteen cents, and after writ is issued, two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Item 10. For Sheriff's costs three thousand dollars ($3000)

Item 11. For Surveys or liens, four hundred dollars ($400). Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on this item for a charge exceeding fifty cents for each survey.

Item 12. For compensation of Receiver of Taxes of the Twenty-third Ward, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500). Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on this item except at the rate of two and a half per cent. of all moneys received by the said Receiver during the current year for which the same shall have been levied, according to the provisions of the act approved April 30, 1864, and warrants shall be drawn by the Receiver of Taxes in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate, of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty cents ($38,224 20), be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Surveys to defray the expenses of the year 1867.

Item 1. For Salaries of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Recording Clerk, Draughtsman, and Rodmen, in general office, with clerks and draughtsmen in Registry Bureau, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars ($13,300).

Item 2. For stationery, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 3. For record books and blanks, two thousand six hundred dollar ($2,600).

Item 4. For cleaning office, carriage-hire and incidentals, eight hundred and fifty dollars ($850).

Item 5. For salary of twelve district surveyors, six hundred dollars ($6000).

Item 6. For advertising, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 7. For line regulations in the First Survey District below South street, as per resolution of Councils, approved March 24, 1866, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 8. For survey and map of the Delaware front in the First Survey District, to establish an arbitrary low water line, as per act of Assembly, May 20, 1864 and resolution of November 12, 1864, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 9. For line regulations in the Second Survey District, between German and Wharton streets, and Passyunk road and the Delaware river, as per Resolution of March 24, 1866, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 10. For line regulations in the Third Survey District, between South and German streets, and east of Passyunk road, as per Resolution of March 24, 1866, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 11. For survey and map of the Delaware front in the Sixth Survey District, to establish an arbitrary low water line, as per Act of Assembly, May 20, 1864 and Resolution of Councils, November 12, 1864, eleven hundred dollars ($1100)

Item 12. For lines and grades in the late borough of Manayunk, Eighth survey District, as per Resolution, November 6, 1866, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 13. For lines and grades in the Eighth Survey District, between Shurr's lane, Ridge avenue and river Schuylkill, as per Resolution of February 9, 1866, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 14. For lines and grades in the Ninth Survey District, between Gorgas and Carpenter streets and Mermaid lane, as per Resolution of June 6, 1864, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 15. For lines and grades in the Tenth Survey District, between Erie avenue and Wingohocking and Frankford creeks and Frankford and Old York roads as directed by Resolution approved October 13, 1866, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 16. For balance due on completion of Plan of Old Bristol township, as per Resolution of February 24, 1864 seventy-one dollars ($71).

Item 17. For survey and map of the Delaware front in the Twelfth Survey District, to establish an arbitrary low water line, as directed by an act of Assembly of May 20, 1864, and Resolution of November 12, 1864, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 18. For amount due Alfred Young for completing Plan No. 199 of the First Ward, as per Resolution of May 10, 1862, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents ($121 20).

Item 19. For amount due Alfred Young for completing Plan No 211 of First Ward, as per Resolution of March 24, 1864, five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525).

Item 20. For amount due for completing plans of Delaware front in First Ward for arbitrary low water line, as directed by act of Assembly, May 20, 1864, and Resolution of November 12 1864, one thousand and seven dollars ($1007).

Item 21. For new surveys and work that may be ordered by Councils during the year 1867, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 22. For landmarks (corner stones), three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 23. For the examination of sewers, for record in office, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 24. For preparing descriptions of properties for municipal claims, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 25 For surveys for Registry Bureau, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Provided, That no part of said appropriation for surveys shall be expended, except for work prosecuted in accordance with an ordinance or resolution of Council; and provided, also that not more than one-half the amount appropriated to the items for salaries or supplies in this ordinance shall be expended prior to the first day of July, 1867, and that all bills rendered, except for new surveys (otherwise provided for) shall state distinctly the names of the men engaged in such survey, the number of days employed, and the charge per day each. And the warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for Lighting the City for the Year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand one Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and Fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for lighting and extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing the Public Lamps for the year 1867, as follows:—

Item 1. For furnishing gas to and lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing seven thousand six hundred and forty lamps during the year (at forty-seven dollars each), three hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars. ($366 720).

Item 2 For lighting, cleaning, extinguishing, and repairing, and furnishing gas for new lamps to be erected during the year (at twenty-four dollars each), three thousand six hundred dollars ($3600).

Item 3. For the erection of two hundred new lamps (at twenty-eight dollars and forty-five cents each), five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars ($5690).

Item 4. For changing fluid lamps for gas (at seven dollars and fifty cents each) one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($112 50).

Item 5 For repairs and renewals during the year, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).

Item 6 For excise tax on gas used in the public lamps during the year 1867, forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000).

Item 7. For excise tax on gas used in the public lamps, supplied by the Northern Liberties Gas Works, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

And the warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN FOCKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces everything wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu3

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 25] ELIJAH G CATTELL.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons
Only known to this house,
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment which to choose fo
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA [12 8 10t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street, and
No. 221 SPRING GARDEN Street.
WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.
Games! Games!! of every description.
The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes.
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.
Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.
1867. DIARIES. 1867.
52 sizes and styles.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.
R HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
6 28 6m rp No. 913 ARCH Street.

PRESENTS.
An Instrument to assist the Hearing to a Deaf Friend. Also, Crandall's Patent CRUTCHES, superior to any others in use.
Rodgers' and Wostenholm's POCKET KNIVES, pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish; Razors, Snuffers, and Scissors of finest qualities, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 19 6t CUTLER,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS.
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 11 13t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ROSANNA PETERS vs. JOSEPH PETERS.
In Divorce, June Term, 1866 No. 41.
To the above named respondent:—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vin. mat.*, should not be decreed, returnable SATURDAY next, December 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
12 26 2t* Attorney for Libellant.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KISKADDEN, German physician. Dr. Kiskadden treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 10 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, with thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skillful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of other Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a lady. 5 20§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GROCERIES, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM CHOCOLATE AND COCOA WORKS.
The subscriber has recently erected the most extensive and complete works in the State for the manufacture of all kinds of
CHOCOLATE,
OF THE FINEST VARIETY.
CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS
For Christmas Holidays, as follows:—
Chocolate Creams, St. Nicholas, Americanos, Almonds Jellies, Pistache, Pralines, Cordials, Drops Jim Crows, Rolls, Portuguese, Figures, Medallions, Paste, and Chocolate Caramels.
THE VARIETIES OF
TABLE CHOCOLATE
Are Breakfast, Commercial, and Double Extra Chocolate.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
12 19 6t No. 1210 MARKET Street.

NEW FRUIT.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), o Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

Historical Photographs of Great Men.

An examination of various historical characters, as presented to us by writers, has a tendency to make us believe, with "Iago," that reputation is a most idle and false imposition. The fame of a representative man of any bygone age is bandied about between the demi god and the demagogue, apparently in accordance with the personal views of the authors. For a long time we believed that certain kings and statesmen were very bad men, because they had been painted so to us by ancient historians. But of late, instead of vilifying, it has become fashionable to "whitewash" their sins, and make them appear rather as injured and defamed heroes than as willing disciples of his satanic majesty.

It is curious to note the changes which come over the literary spirit of any particular time. One decade sees all the writers busily engaged in tearing down the lofty fames o those of another, while the next decade sees them all at work mending their tattered reputations, and seeking to re-erect the statues almost demolished by their predecessors. At present the work of cleaning the blackened tablets is the order of the day, and unless a check is speedily put to the practice of what, under the assumption of impartiality, is really gross adulation, we may expect to have no bad men to hold up to our children as warnings. Some time since—in fact, some eighteen centuries ago—Seneca and Lucan voted Nero a monster, and so recorded him in their histories. But after all the world assenting to that judgment for nearly two thousand years, we of the present age have devoted our skill to clearing the unfortunate royal murderer, and to-day we can find thousands of people who scoff at the idea of burning Rome and Nero humming a tune.

About the same time that Nero flourished, another traditional hypocrite filled the same throne. Tiberius Cæsar is painted to us as "a man of great dissimulation—suspicious, dark, and revengeful." Of late, however, he also has had his advocates, and we read a short time since an elaborate work tending to prove that Tiberius was a man of deep caution, but at heart a very good fellow after all. In late times we find, even among our standard historians, a singular attempt to clear the characters of men who have always been reckoned among the worst of our race Whenever an orator desired to terrify an order-loving audience, and to picture to them the incarnate fiend of anarchy, he would invoke the shade of Robespierre, and achieve a fine point. But some other type must now be sought. The latest works are defending Robespierre. A short time since a little French pamphlet fell under our notice, which exhausted itself, the subject, and the reader in an effort to show that the great leader of the Jacobins was a shrewd statesman, who did wrong rather by force of circumstances than from a moral depravity.

The name of Richard III has been handed down to odium by the play of Shakespeare. Now, while it cannot be denied that Shakespeare, with a servile desire to gain favor with Elizabeth, made the faults of Richard far more prominent than history warrants, yet, it was not until the past decade that we have heard the doctrine advocated that Richard was a virtuous and absolutely excellent, but eccentric king. We think that Miss Halsted first originated the idea of an immaculate Gloster, but several more extensive writers have sought to confirm the impression. By keeping to the middle way, and adopting a happy medium of judgment between the fiend and the Christian, we can make a more correct estimate.

It is worthy of note, also, to see how far the prejudices of a writer will lead him to exalt a favorite hero, or debase him, to suit his purpose. The case of the treatment of Oliver Cromwell is one in point. Macaulay makes the Protector the grand prime motive power of the Revolution of the Commonwealth of England; while, on the other hand, Hume states that, during the debate of the Rump Paliament, his influence and position were alike insignificant, and it was not until fortune made him the head of the army that he was made to hold a prominent position. It seems, however, that the estimate of his power is unjust, and it has been shown from the records that he held many positions on the most important committees, and was the author of some of the most vitally revolutionary measures adopted by the Long Parliament.

Probably, however, the most notable instance of an attempt to clear a defamed character is that attempted by Froude in his "History of England"—a work most excellent in diction and clear in style—in the case of Henry VIII. Henry has been always pictured to us as a bigamist and a wife-murderer—a combination of the most despicable and infamous characteristics in nature. If however, Mr. Froude is to be believed, we owe that monarch an apology. He was indeed peculiar, that must be acknowledged—else, how account for his series of wives?—but, at the same time, he was a frank, genial gentleman, and not half so bad as many of his more honored contemporaries.

In fact, if we continue to put any faith in the writers of the present century, we may as well acknowledge ourselves historical infidels at once. We can pronounce no judgment on a man whom ten centuries have voted a murderer, for fear the ten centuries have done him injustice. We must modify our estimates and belief none bad and none good, but each exactly as our fancy makes them. There may be much reason in the seeking to modify extreme opinions, but we think that in attempting impartiality Froude and his compeers are doing as much injustice by adulation as others have done by their detractions. It is well, however, to remember the advice of Bulwer's "Richelieu" to historians:—

> "Ye safe and formal men,
> Who write the deeds, and with unfeverish hand,
> Weigh nice in scales the motives of the great,
> Ye cannot know what ye have never tried!
> History preserves only the fleshless bones
> Of what we are—and by the mocking skull
> The would be wise pretend to guess the features!
> Without the roundness and the glow of life
> How hideous is the skeleton! Without
> The colorings and humanities that clothe
> Our errors, the anatomists of schools
> Can make our memory hideous!"

Reported Massacre by Indians.

We can hardly credit the telegram from Fort Laramie, published in our later editions yesterday, to the effect that on the 22d a terrible massacre occurred near Fort Phil. Kearney, in which Brevet Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown, and Lieutenant Gourmond, of the 18th Infantry, with ninety enlisted men of the 2d Cavalry and 18th Infantry, were surrounded by Indians, and every officer and man killed.

The circumstances would have to be very extraordinary in which so large a body of regular United States troops, commanded by officers of such rank, could be entirely cut off. It is barely possible that the report is correct, but we shall not believe it until fuller intelligence is received.

Our whole Indian system, as at present conducted, is expensive, corrupt, and inefficient to the last degree. It is a fungus on the body politic, which has grown to be of the hugest dimensions. From the Secretary of the Interior down to the pettiest agent of the meanest tribe, the whole thing is simply putrescent with fraud and downright theft. The Government is cheated and the Indians are cheated. If reform of the most sweeping and drastic character cannot be introduced, the entire system had better be abolished. Instead of promoting peace between the Indians and the whites, it is really at the bottom of nearly all the trouble there is.

Should this reported massacre prove to be a fact, it may wake the Government up to the necessity of remodelling the whole Indian Bureau. The Rocky Mountain chain, from Fort Benton to El Paso, is dotted over with the settlements of our hardy mining pioneers. The great routes between them and the Atlantic States are infested by bands of hostile Indians. Protection *must* be afforded, for our mining interests are becoming of the highest national importance, and deserve to be fostered in the most generous manner. It is certain that these roving savages cannot be allowed much longer to impede the development of this great branch of the nation's industry.

Southern Sentiment.

Statements and counter statements multiply from Washington in regard to a change of purpose on the part of the Southern communities with reference to accepting the terms of reconstruction offered in the Constitutional amendment. President Johnson, it is reported, has lately expressed the opinion that those terms would probably be accepted. We search in vain, however, for any indications of returning reason on the part of the South itself. On the contrary, the organs of public sentiment in that section appear to grow more bitter and defiant. Some of them are openly and delightedly predicting another armed conflict, in which the late Rebel forces will be reinforced by large accessions from the Northern Democracy. They seem to forget that this was one of the vain hopes upon which the South relied in 1861. The same madness which inspired the leaders of the Rebellion still manifests itself; the old virus still rankles and burns.

These are not pleasant facts to contemplate, but a knowledge of them is essential to a correct understanding of the great problem which the nation is attempting to solve.

Death of General Curtis.

Major-General Samuel R. Curtis died of apoplexy at Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday. General Curtis was for several years a representative in Congress from one of the Iowa districts, being at the head of the Military Committee, if we remember right, during one term. He entered the volunteer service early in the war, and was soon appointed to the rank of Major General. His greatest military achievement was the victory of Pea Ridge. Near the close of the war, he met and defeated the Rebel General Price, who had invaded the State of Missouri and penetrated to the Kansas line, General Curtis being then in command of the Department of Kansas. Since the war he has officiated as one of the Government Commissioners for the inspection of the Pacific Railroad as fast as completed. He was a graduate of West Point in 1831, and was quite distinguished in his younger days as a civil engineer.

The Congressional Excursion.

The Congressmen who are spending their holidays in taking a trip through the South, are being hospitably entertained at the larger towns where they stop. At Nashville a fine banquet was given to them, which was participated in by gentlemen of all political views. Our "Southern brethren" will find that the "radicals" are not such bloodthirsty fellows as their imaginations had, perhaps, pictured them. The highest good of the South itself is bound up in the proper settlement of the great questions before the country.

Repentance and Reconstruction.

We clip the following editorial from a Fredericksburg (Va.) exchange. It is a sample of the repentance which is exhibited throughout the entire South, and the brutality of its tone savors rather of the Sandwich Islands in the days of Captain Cook than a Christian people. With such utterances from the South herself, it needs no spur to prick the sides of our radical intent:—

"$11,600, we hear, were paid out here on Saturday to the 'Burial Corps' for their pious labors in reburying the Federal dead during the months of October and November. But for General Lee's mistaken mercy to citizens in refusing to fire on Fredericksburg, on the night of December 15, 1862, ten times as many would have required the services of a Burial Corps; and that interesting 'Corps' would have had occupation, and pay to spend in Fredericksburg, for some time to come. Burnside, it seems, was our benefactor. But for the stupid slaughter of his own soldiers, there would not have been so much money paid out in impoverished Fredericksburg. The field on this side of Marye's Heights, on which was grown the corn our charity sent to starving Ireland in 1847, has yielded a rich harvest in the Irish invaders slain, whose dead bodies covered its fair surface in December, 1862, and now the money paid for their reinterment on the 'Heights' they could not take, will bring a circulating medium to the Confederates whom they robbed, and whose houses they sacked. Of course we pay our share of taxes to support these Yankee absurdities and nuisances, Freedmen's Bureau, Burial Corps, and military occupation; but it is some comfort that our dead invaders help to pay the cost of our living now."

Of Course!

The termination of the Missouri affair is contained in the following:—

St. Louis, December 26.—The conservatives report that President Jonnson declines to interfere in Missouri affairs, on the ground that each State should be left free to preserve peace, and that no interference will be tolerated unless the United States laws are violated or the State calls for help. This is the supposed ground for General Grant's orders withdrawing the troops from Lexington.

The only wonder is how, with the plain and explicit language of the Constitution before our faces, anybody could have entertained a different opinion. The conservatives have shown, for nearly a year past, a perfect willingness to see the Constitution trampled in the dust if they could only get up a collision between the officers of the General Government and the State of Missouri. Governor Fletcher deserves great credit for the coolness and address with which he has borne himself.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth.—A telegram from Harrisburg announces the appointment of Colonel Frank Jordan to the post of Secretary of the Commonwealth, vice Eli Slifer, Esq. The appointment is one which commends itself to the entire Republican party. The success of the ticket in our State was due, in a great degree, to the perseverance, tact, and fidelity of Colonel Jordan. We commended at the time the skill and determination he displayed, and we congratulate the State upon having for her Secretary a gentleman so closely identified with all her interests, and at once so urbane and able an official. The selection of Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster is also a deserved compliment to an able jurist and a thoroughly radical lawyer. Mr. Brewster has for years stood among the foremost ranks of his profession, and is eminently qualified to fill the chair occupied by the venerable statesman, Hon. William M. Meredith.

Refused.—It is said that the application for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Mudd, one of the assassin conspirators, which was immediately made upon the announcement of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to trials by military commissions, has been refused, on the ground that such cases are not covered by that decision. It is perhaps not best to jump to hasty conclusions in regard to the Supreme Court. We are not prepared to believe that it is to be prostituted to the political ends of conservatism and retrogression. Many of the most important questions that can come up, connected with the subject of reconstruction, have already been virtually settled by the Supreme Court, and settled in accordance with the loyal sentiment of the country.

Sentenced.—Another Fenian, Thomas Smith, has been tried by the Canadian authories for participating in last summer's invason, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. This Canadian invasion business is getting to be pretty serious for those who were engaged in it.

A case will soon be brought before the Supreme Court, it is said, covering the question of the present political status of the people constituting the community of Alabama.

The reported conversation between the President and Representative Eggleston is denied *in toto*.

Dry Goods.—Business is dull, but the worst has been reached, and there are more buyers of goods at the reduced prices asked, thus arresting the downward tendency in some measure. Brown shirtings and sheetings have improved in demand, and standard sheetings are higher. Bleached goods are also better, the great previous reduction having drawn out buyers. Drills are in limited demand. Canton flannels are quiet. Stripes and ticks are moving a little. Prints, however, are only active for the most desirable styles, and prices are firmer. Delaines are in fair activity, and desirable makes find a ready sale. Coburgs are inactive but firm. Broadcloths are more brisk at the recent decline in price. Cassimeres are very inactive. Heavy and dark desirable qualities and styles alone are wanted. Satinets are very dull. Flannels are very slow of sale. Blankets are dull and heavy. Foreign goods are very inactive. The importations are very few, but old stocks are large. No activity is expected till the middle of January, when spring goods will be offered, of which there is a good supply. Silks and French, German and English dress goods can at present be bought to great advantage. The fall in gold will affect prices favorably to buyers. —*N. Y. Independent.*

Infant Mortality in France.—Notice has lately been attracted to the decrease of the population in several districts of France, owing to the fearful mortality amongst infants. The children who thus die off by thousands are sent out to nurse by parents who cannot attend to them, or who wish to rid themselves of illegitimate offspring. Some communes are celebrated for never rearing children.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Thursday, December 27, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled, owing to the further decline in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July '65 5-20s sold at 107½, a decline of ¼; and 6s of 1881 at 110¼, a decline of ⅛; 10-40s were bid for 10-40s; 104¾ for 5-20s; and 103¾ @104 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼, and old do. at 96.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at from 52⅛@52⅜, closing at the latter rate, no change; and 29¾ for Catawissa preferred, no change. 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14¼ for Lestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28½ for Girard College; and 38 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 130 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 112 for Sixth National; 133½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 56 for Commercial.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35½, a decline of ½; 56 was bid for Morris Canal; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 131½; 11 A.M., 131⅝; 12 M., 131½; 1 P. M., 131½, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money has been in active demand among stock houses at 7 ₰ cent., and 6@7 ₰ cent. has been paid on Government collaterals. The activity in money proceeds in some degree from the usual desire to make things look snug by merchants and others at New Year's. In commercial paper there is little doing. Prime names sell at 7 ₰ cent. Late in the day no call loans could be made under 7 ₰ cent. Sterling bills at 60 days are quoted at 109¼ by leading houses."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The money market was quiet, and while some found it easy, others found it moderately active at seven per cent. There is reason to believe that the legal-tender notes hypothecated by the bears with certain friendly banks, as ordinary collaterals, are still withheld from circulation, and this is having its effect in curtailing the volume of loanable funds available for use on the Stock Exchange.

"The object of the bears has been not only to limit monetary accommodations for the time being, but to arouse unfounded apprehensions for the future, and thus to demoralize, as far as possible, the stock market. This is a strategic performance influenced by purely speculative motives, and levelled against the natural course of the markets for both money and stocks. It can, therefore, work only a transient result, and decided ease must follow.

"The drain from the West continues, and that to the South has nearly subsided, and on the 2d of January the disbursements of dividends by the banks, insurance, and other companies, will commence, thus swelling the amount of money in the open market, while on the 15th of January the semi-annual interest on the third series of the seven-thirty loan will become due."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad..... 52

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 6s 81 cp c..	110¼	$6000 Lehigh V 6s..	95
$100 5-20s 65 coup...	105	400 sh Sch N pf.....	35½
$500 do Jy...c.	107⅜	100 sh Cata pf.....	29½
$1000 do re. 65 Jy	108¾	100 sh do.....	29¾
$1000 Sch N 7s bt ln..	87	5 sh Reading..o.g	52
$1000 Leh 6s, 84 c&p	91½	100 sh do.....s60	52½
$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s..	102¼	400 sh do.....	52⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 131¼@131⅜; Silver ⅜ and ½, 125; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do. August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do. October, 1865, 9.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881 coupon, 109¾@110; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 105@105½; do., 1864, 104@104½; do., 1865, 104½@105; do., new, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99@99½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104@104½; do., 2d series, 104@104½; 3d series, 104@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, December 27.—There was a very firm feeling in the Flour Market to-day, but there was no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their most necessitous wants. Sales of 800 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11·50@13 including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@14·50 the latter rate for choice winter Wheat: fancy at $14·50@16; extras at $10@10 50; and superfine at $8@8·50. In the absence of sales we quote Rye Flour at $7 25 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues excessively dull. A cargo of 66,000 bushels of California has just arrived, part of which was consigned to a miller, and part to a commission merchant. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·65@3 10; Southern do. at $3@3 25; and white at $3 20@3 45. Rye is held at $1 20@1 35. There was rather more inquiry for Corn, and 15 000 bushels new yellow sold at 95@98c., in store and afloat. Old yellow sells at $1·16. Oats remain without change. Small sales at 57@60c.

There is nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

A Strange Donation.—Among the London *Times'* advertisements the following recently appeared: "Archbishop Manning acknowledges, with thanks, the letter and enclosure of N. I. L., received safely on November 5th." The transaction to which the announcement dimly refers is extraordinary. On the day on which the Gunpowder Plot is called to mind by grotesque exhibitions in the public streets, Archbishop Manning received the letter alluded to, the enclosure being a check on a leading bank for the sum of five hundred pounds. The sender gave no name, but signed himself "Guy Faux, a Protestant," and marked his donation "for the use of Pope Pius IX." Archbishop Manning looked upon the letter in the light of a jest, and was about throwing letter and check on the fire, when his secretary suggested that they might be able to trace the author of the supposed hoax, inasmuch as the check was numbered and lettered by the bankers. Archbishop Manning agreed to this, and on the check being presented at the bank, the manager said he had instructions to pay the amount, and that the gift was that of a Protestant gentleman, who was anxious that his name should not be made known. The Archbishop transmitted the money in due course to Rome, and thanked the donor by public advertisement.

The Consumption of Water and Wine in Paris.—"La Vigne" writes as follows:—"Do you know how much water is distributed in Paris in the space of three months?

"Sixteen milliards (thousand millions), one hundred and eighty-seven millions, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-eight metres cubic!!

"'So much water as that?' you exclaim. Dear reader, is there not also a little wine brought into the town? Listen, and you shall hear:—

"Every three months, according to the *octroi* registers, there enter Paris—

5,134	hectolitres	of wine, bottled.
21,780	"	of alcoholic spirits and liquors.
47,965	"	of beer.
162,199	"	of different kinds of oil."]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
Philadelphia, December 26 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 12t5 J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
Philadelphia, December 24, 1866.
NOTICE.—Holders of Twenty Coupons and upwards in number of United States Loans due January 1 1867, are requested to present the same at this Office for Examination and Count, at any time previous to that date C. McKIBBIN,
12 26 3t Assistant Treasurer.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the cast Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated ARAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 1it

BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwtJ11

PEAS, MUSHROOMS, AND MACCARONI.
Just landed from the barque "Conqueror," an invoice of the finest
FRENCH PEAS,
MUSHROOMS, and
MACCARONI,
Imported by ourselves.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
3 14 mwf6p5

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT PANIC PRICES.
French Merinoes, Poplins, Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs Irish Linens, Shirt Bosoms Hosiery, Tickings, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Frosted Beaver, Cloths, and Cassimeres for men's and boy's wear.
15,000 YARDS MUSLINS.
Bleached and Unbleached, all grades, at the lowest reduced prices.
All these goods must be sold for what they will bring, at Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street, Above Market and No. 903 MARKET Street
12 26 5t M. K. WILLIAMS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
LADIES' SKATING HATS.
FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
THEO. H. McCALLA,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
(12 14 12t4p NO. 804 CHESNUT ST.

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thursday, 21st inst., in Mantua or West Philadelphia, a gray Skye Terrier Slut. Return to No. 1632 SPRUCE Street. 1t

DRY GOODS CHEAP ENOUGH
MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.
ARE SELLING,
AT THE
VERY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE
MAGNIFICENT STOCK.
FINEST FROSTED BEAVERS.
ROYAL CHINCHILLAS.
VELOURS AND WHITNEYS.
MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS.
FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
CLOAKINGS FROM $2 UP.
NOBBY CASSIMERES.
FINEST CASSIMERES MADE.
LOW GRADES CASSIMERES.
BLACK FRENCH DOESKINS.
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
GARNET AND MODE POPLINS.
GARNET AND BLUE MERINOES.
SUPERB POPLIN AND MERINO STOCK.
MERRIMAC CALICOES.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS.
BALMORALS EXTRA CHEAP.
CHRISTMAS SCARFS.
BLANKETS LOW DOWN.
BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.
12 15 12t4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER,
No. 1038 CHESNUT ST.
Attention is invited to our elegant STOCK OF GOODS suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
COMPRISING
Fine Watches,
Elegant Jewelry,
Diamonds,
Fancy Silverware,
Clocks,
Fancy Goods,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
12 20 6t No. 1038 CHESNUT St.

WH. SHOW 11TH & GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

American (Waltham) Watches.
Dealers in Watches from all parts of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of movements and cases have recently been made, and the Internal Revenue Tax is no longer charged to customers.
The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company, make it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or to do more than caution the public against spurious and inferior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which should in all cases be demanded.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
12 22 6t No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H Rhawn
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 tf

REMOVAL
OF THE
North Pennsylvania Railroad
Passenger Station.
On Tuesday, January 1, 1867,
THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION
OF THIS ROAD WILL BE REMOVED
FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS
TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.
12 24 10t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The beautiful spectacular tableaux called the *Arabian Nights Entainment* will be exhibited every evening this week, and on Saturday afternoon. Father Kemp's Old Folks and Miss Emma J. Nichols will assist at each performance.

"SEALSKIN CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."—Bradford's great marine piece with this title is on exhibition at the Photographic Gallery of Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown, No. 914 Chesnut street. No one should miss seeing this magnificent work of art.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in three of their most popular plays, this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Uncle Zachary," and Miss Effie Germon in the *Naiad Queen*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss John Drew and her whole company in *Griffith Gaunt*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Tony Denier, Madlle Auriol, and J. W. Sanford in the great Christmas pantomime, called *Little Red Riding Hood*, every afternoon and evening.

"THE FAMILY RESORT."—Carncross & Dixey give their new burlesque entitled *New Year's Calls*, with other good things, to-night.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Blitz, Bobby, and the Canary Birds are all in good condition, and will do their best each evening to amuse their friends.

RISTORI.—Madame Adelaide Ristori, Countess del Grillo, appeared in *Maria Stuarda*, at Richmond, Va., on Christmas night. The small theatre was about half filled, and Mr. Grau lost money on the enterprise.

Madame Ristori appeared as "Elizabeth," at the small *Theatre Francais*, New York, last night.

Ristori acknowledges that she has been best appreciated in Philadelphia and New York.

DEBUT.—Miss E. McKollock (horrible name!) made her *debut* in New York last night, as "Amelia," in *Un Ballo in Maschera*, supported by Miss Amelia M. Hauck and Miss Bonheur. Miss McKollock made a successful, but not a brilliant hit.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ECONOMY.—Our City Councils are practising economy to such an extent that it is beginning to be the subject of complaint. The gas lamps are lighted on an average once in nine days. We do not wonder at this, taking into consideration the small pittance that is appropriated by Councils. Until recently there was no appropriation at all; but now the amount paid for lighting the whole city of Camden is $9 per month, and that is to be divided among eight.

The policemen who received this amount are expected to light, keep in order, and put out the lamps. They pay a boy $1 a month for lighting them, and have 25 cents for doing all else that is required. Four-fifths of the lights are in miserable order. They have been reported over and over again, but it seems to be of no use. We think, if the citizens would appoint a committee to wait upon Councils, and request them to give the matter a little consideration, it would have the effect of having the gas lighted every evening.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A stated meeting of the Union League was held last evening at their hall, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President, R. H. Lee; Vice-President, O. W. Gilbert; Assistant Vice-President, S. F. Wesner; Treasurer, C. A. Sparks; Secretary, Joseph C. Nicholls; Assistant Secretary, Charles English, Jr.

Directors—J. H. Gray, James Warrington, John O. Lee, Ralph Lee, D. B. Brown, James Carr, C. P. Knight, J. D. Reinboth, George M. Robeson, Jesse Townsend, C. A. Spark, Samuel Izard, Edward Biddle, Joseph C. Nichols, J. C. Knight.

A RUNAWAY.—Last evening two young lads, one about sixteen and the other eleven years, asked for a night's lodging at the Station House. The officers immediately suspected that the latter had run away from his parents. Upon being questioned, he said his father and mother were dead, and he had been living out. He came from Burlington, and had been living with a Mr. Robert Bruer. The boy is very comfortably clad. He will be retained until information is received from Burlington about him.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Several prisoners confined in the County Jail attempted for the third time to break out on Tuesday evening. They were detected, and put in double irons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

WET WEATHER.—Judging from this morning's appearance, it is evident that the citizens of the "Quaker City" are not yet to enjoy that pleasurable exercise—sleighing. At an early hour the rain, which then was falling, changed to snow, which so earnestly came down for a time that expectations were raised to the highest pitch; but raised to be dashed down again, for the snow soon changed into rain again, and from appearances at the present time, our city is not yet to be covered with winter's mantle of white.

The season, so far, has been a mild one, compared with those of preceding years. No doubt but that all feel satisfied with its mildness, notwithstanding many are disappointed by the non-appearance of snow. To the poor, who in their poverty cannot effectually protect themselves from the chilly, biting winds and violent, blustering storms, it is a god-send; and surely it is to this fact that all should look, and be content.

EXTENSIVE "BORROWING" OF PUSH-CARTS.—David Painter, a glazier by trade, was arrested at Sixteenth and Wood streets yesterday afternoon, by Officer Bennett, on the charge of stealing a push-cart, which he was attempting to sell when arrested. It appears that Painter has been doing quite a business in borrowing push-carts and selling them. Mr. Buckman, residing in the upper part of the city, lent him a push-cart about the first of the month, and Painter took it off and sold it. Buckman has since been on the lookout for Painter, and found that his push-cart had been sold to a man in Sansom street, above Tenth. At the hearing, before Alderman Hutchinson, five or six men who had lost push-carts identified Painter, and testified against him. When he was searched at the Station House a billy was found upon his person. He was held in $2000 bail for the larcenies of the push-carts, and $500 additional for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A NEW TRADE.—The fine clipper ship David Crockett arrived here last evening, from San Francisco, in the short period of ninety-five days, with a cargo of 66,000 bushels California white wheat, consigned to Charles H. Cummings and Messrs. Rowland & Ervien, and 4000 bushels barley, consigned to Messrs. Massey, Collins & Co. The telegraph despatch ordering this cargo was forwarded on the 1st of September, and the vessel is now at the wharf ready to commence discharging. We have heretofore received several lots of California flour and wheat from New York, which has proven of very superior quality, but this is the first direct cargo ever received at this port.

STOLEN APPAREL.—John Fryer was arrested at Sixth and South streets yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a quantity of dresses, etc., which he had in his possession. When arrested he said that the articles in question, which consisted of a black silk dress, pair of boots, half a dozen of plated tea spoons, and a large piece of patch work, belonged to his sister-in-law in Delaware county, and that his brother wanted him to sell them. He further stated that he came from New York, and afterwards that he came from Baltimore, showing a remarkably bad memory. Alderman Beitler committed him to answer.

GOING IT FAST.—Thomas Barr was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Rowan, at the first toll-gate on the Darby road, on a charge of fast driving and for evading the toll. Barr was intoxicated at the time, and acted in a very disorderly manner, driving through the toll-gate at full speed, and refusing to stop. He had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who fined him $10 for evading the toll, for fast driving, and drunkenness, and held him in $500 bail to answer for disorderly conduct.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY—TERRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER—A BROTHER TRIES TO KILL HIS SISTER FOR LEADING A BAD LIFE.—About half-past 11 o'clock last night, as Officer Blee was walking his beat in the vicinity of Pine and Juniper streets, he heard the report of a pistol. He instantly rushed to the spot from whence the firing proceeded, and as he came near he heard some one open a window and call out, "Murder! murder!" He went into the place, No. 323 S. Juniper street, from whence the cries were heard, and, rushing into the parlor, he found a young man standing in the middle of the floor with a large horse-pistol in his hand, still smoking from the discharge. At his feet, all bleeding and senseless, lay a young woman about twenty-two years old. Officer Blee raised her up, and found that the load from the pistol, consisting of No. 2 duck-shot, had taken effect in her head, arm, and breast, inflicting severe yet not dangerous wounds. The man's name was Patterson. He refused at first to give up the pistol when demanded, but it was taken from him.

The story of the prisoner is mainly as follows:—He resides at No. 1502 Jefferson street, with his father and stepmother. The young woman whom he had shot was his sister, and has been leading a bad life for some time past, according to some accounts. She was a fine-looking, rather handsome girl, with a clear complexion and large full eyes. He said that the day before yesterday he had gone to see her at No. 323 Juniper street, and had attempted to reason her out of her wicked course of life, and told her that he would pay her board at any respectable boarding-house, and to leave her course of life for her own sake and for his and her relatives. She refused, and said she preferred to live as she had been doing.

He then went away, and yesterday he borrowed the horse-pistol, and going to the house where she was stopping last night, he again begged of her to leave the house. He then said he would rather see her dead than see her as she was, and fired full at her, intending to take her life.

When taken to the Fifth District Station House, he told Lieutenant Connelly that he was glad he had not killed his sister, but that he hoped she would not get well enough to get out before she had time to repent of her bad conduct. She had been going by the name of Laura Gordon. Patterson will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Beitler.

The prisoner is a quiet, inoffensive man, and deeply feels his position.

PETTY CASES.—William Tinsman was arrested at Eighth and Market streets yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a horse from a countryman on Market street, and selling it. The horse was recovered. Tinsman had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was held in $1000 bail to answer a charge of larceny.

Officer Griffith attempted to arrest a rough named Michael Bargnell, last evening, at Tenth and Filbert streets, for being disorderly. Bargnell turned upon him, but after a struggle the officer succeeded in securing his prisoner, and took him before Alderman Jones. After a hearing he was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery upon an officer.

Michael Koen was held in $1700 bail by Alderman Wilkins, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was arrested at Second and Thompson streets by Officers Roberts and Gardner, on a warrant from Alderman Wilkins, for being engaged in the assault upon a citizen a day or two ago.

DISTILLERY CASE.—Patrick Sweeney was before Commissioner Smith this morning, on the charge of distilling without paying the special tax, and having a still for the purpose of manufacturing in a house where he carried on the business of an innkeeper.

W. K. Neice sworn—Defendant's place of business is at the corner of Tenth and Milton; he keeps a retail liquor store, and had a still in the cellar; the still had warm mashin it; there were two barrels of whisky in the bar-room that were not marked according to law; one of them was missing this morning.

Alfred H. Brooke sworn—I looked through the books this morning, and could not find it recorded that the defendant had a license as a distiller under the old or new law.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at court.

AN UNNATURAL SON.—Officer Warren arrested a man named Edward Bright, at his residence, in Cabot street, above Fifteenth, for committing an assault and battery upon his mother. When the officer arrested Bright he was standing with a raised club, with which he was about to strike his mother. He had a hearing before Alderman Pitch, and was held in $300 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for a push cart, supposed to be stolen. It is at the Eleventh Ward Station House, and can be had by applying to Lieutenant Franks, and proving property.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00.	Price last year,			$20 00
" "	15 50.	"	"	"	25 00
" "	20 00.	"	"	"	30 00
" "	25 00.	"	"	"	35 00
" "	30 00.	"	"	"	45 00
" "	35 00.	"	"	"	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50.	"	"	"	$12 00
" "	9 00.	"	"	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	"	"	"	15 00
" "	11 00.	"	"	"	16 00
" "	12 00.	"	"	"	18 00
" "	14 00.	"	"	"	20 00
" "	16 00.	"	"	"	22 00
" "	18 00.	"	"	"	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00.	"	"	"	$6 00
" "	5 00.	"	"	"	7 50
" "	6 00.	"	"	"	8 50
" "	7 00.	"	"	"	10 00
" "	8 00.	"	"	"	12 00
" "	9 00.	"	"	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	"	"	"	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50.	"	"	"	$4 00
" "	3 00.	"	"	"	5 00
" "	4 00.	"	"	"	6 00
" "	5 00.	"	"	"	7 00
" "	6 00.	"	"	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOME ART.—Oil Paintings, Pastel Pictures, and Crystal Medallions, from the American Art Gallery of New York (established for the encouragement of artists). This gallery is contributed to by artists from all part of the United States—and all paintings sold are for their benefit. The present collection numbers 275, and is to be sold on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, December 28, 29, and 31, in the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, by B. Scott, Jr. This collection is the first ever offered at public sale by the above Gallery. We advise all to make a visit and attend the sale.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Mary'and Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 818 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

"HOLIDAY WEEK AND HOW TO SPEND IT."—A new work, just out, price from $25 to $70. Beautifully illustrated by the "Louis V" Overcoats sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

AT FASHIONABLE receptions the only perfume considered *en regle* is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Two years ago it had almost entirely superseded the Paris Extracts, and, as nothing but miserable imitations of them can now be procured, it occupies the field without a competitor.—*Marietta Register*.

PHOTOGRAPHS are only cheap when they are good; therefore resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large Photograph, only $1.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, Canvas-back Ducks, and all other kinds of choice Game, at Robbins Brothers, Eastern Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Also, choice Poultry of all kinds.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GOLD COUPONS, Due January 1st, Wanted by DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18,
and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17,
$19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14,
$15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5,
$5 50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

EMERY—WAGNER.—On Tuesday evening, December 25, by the Rev. W. D. Sedgfield, Mr. ABR'M E. EMERY to Miss TILLIE WAGNER, all of Philadelphia.

O'BRIEN—YOUNG.—December 26, 1866, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Dr. George Leeds, M. J. O'BRIEN, Esq., to Miss ANNIE YOUNG, of Philadelphia.

SANTMAN—JACOBY.—On the 5th of August, 1866, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., Mr. PLUM SANTMAN to Miss PRISCILLA JACOBY, both of this city.

DIED.

BUGGY.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of James Buggy, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2053 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

LINDSEY.—On the 21st instant, in Chester county, Pa., REBECCA, wife of Joseph Lindsey, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Davis N. Sinn, No. 603 N. Tenth street, on Sixth-day, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

PRICE.—In Wilmington, Del., on the 26th instant, JOHN H. PRICE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1305 Market street, Wilmington, Del., on Saturday morning, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

WORRELL.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES WORRELL, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., Mark Lodge No. 214 and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Star Hotel, No. 229 Dock street.

TO A NICE HOUSEKEEPER, PRESENT A Clothes-Wringer or Carpet Sweeper, which so greatly diminishes the discomforts necessarily attendant upon either a "washing or sweeping day." Several kinds are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF 55 STYLES OF Skates for Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, or Boys; Skate Straps, Heel Plates, Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, and Parlor Skates (by which you may learn to skate indoors). Skates sharpened and repaired. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"COUSIN DICK'S" GRIN OF DELIGHT would perhaps be broader and more puckered if your Christmas Gift to him was a Box of Tools, a Boy's Work Bench, or a Boy's Turning Lathe, or one of those nice Sleds and Sleighs for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth. Open in the evening.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM, 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

EYRE & LANDELL, S. W. Corner of Fourth and Arch Sts. ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GO LOW FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mwf

GRICG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
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ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
One Door below Eighth.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF A CHEAP DEPARTMENT IN LADIES' CLOAKS.

ONE THOUSAND GARMENTS,

From $5·00 to $25·00,

BEING IN MANY CASES ABOUT ONE HALF THE CURRENCY VALUE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., NO. 920 CHESNUT ST.

ALL OUR PARIS CLOAKS, AS WELL AS FINE GARMENTS Of Our Own Manufacture, ARE THIS DAY REDUCED 25 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT St.

OUR STOCK OF LADIES' DRESS FURS IS THIS SEASON THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED.

It comprises

RUSSIAN SABLE,

The most valuable of all Furs.

HUDSON BAY SABLE,

Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.

EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE,

A popular and durable Fur.

ERMINE, ASTRACHAN, RUSSIAN SQUIRREL, GREY CRIMEAN, PERSIANNE, FINE CHINCHILLA

Besides many other varieties.

EVERY GARMENT

Has been critically examined, and none allowed to be displayed for sale unless perfect in every respect.

All FURS sold by us are warranted NATURAL COLOR.

FURS cleaned, altered, and repaired.

SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 27.

The Threatened Crisis.

In view of the distress in commercial and monetary circles, it is reported that Congress will take action at once looking to early relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury will certainly be directed to throw some of the gold hoarded by Government upon the market, but enough will be retained to redeem the old Five-twenties maturing next December.

Our Claims Against England.

The Government is said to be in possession of advices which are regarded as entirely satisfactory, with reference to the claims of this country against England for depredations committed by the Confederate privateers. These claims, there is every reason to believe, will be fully recognized by the British Cabinet, while our own Cabinet will in turn recognize those of England against this country.

Illness of General Grant.

General Grant has been confined to his house to-day by illness. His indisposition, however, is not of a dangerous character, and will probably permit him to attend to his duties in the course of a day or two.

Minister Campbell to Remain in New Orleans for the Present.

It is ascertained from an official source that Minister Campbell has been instructed by our Government to remain at New Orleans for the present, in order to await future events in Mexico or for further instructions.

Illegality of Military Courts Martial.

It is understood a general order is in course of preparation, to be directed to Department Commanders, acquainting them with the decision of the Supreme Court against the legality of Courts Martial for the trial of civilians, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military duties, leaving judiciary questions to the decisions of the civil courts, or something to that effect.

Virginia and the Constitutional Amendment.

Letters have been received in this city from Richmond, taking issue with Colonel Segar's recently published declaration, that the Legislature of Virginia are ready as once to adopt the Constitutional amendment, provided that they have the assurance from Congress that this shall be the ultimatum, and that the loyal Senators from that State shall be admitted without delay.

One of the writers says the Legislature are nearly, if not quite, unanimous on the subject in the negative, and the feeling is equally decided among the people. Under no circumstances are the people or General Assembly ready to ratify the amendment.

The Riot Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies had an interview with the Congressional Committee to-day, giving the names of twenty citizens who wish to testify regarding the riots. Mayor Monroe is also preparing a list of witnesses.

The Atlantic Cables.

PICTOU (N. S.), December 27.—The Newfoundland lines will be in working order in an hour or two, and a considerable number of cable telegrams will be forwarded at once to the New York Associated Press.

Loss of Life.

QUEBEC, December 27.—A canoe, in attempting to cross the river opposite this city last evening, was struck by a squall and upset, causing the loss of three passengers, who were drowned.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Railroads opened weak but closed with a better feeling, and after the Board the market rallied. Governments were lower, owing to the continued pressure to sell. Exchange full and dull. At the Second Board the market was strong. New York Central, 109½; Erie, 68¾; Hudson River Railroad, 120¾; Reading, 105½; Gold, 132¼.

A DOMESTIC ROMANCE.

A Widower of Seventy-five Falls in Love with a Woman of Twenty-four—A New Way to Stop a Wedding.

Springfield (Ill.) correspondence St. Louis Republican.

In the adjoining township resides Alexis P., a well-to-do farmer. He is a widower of twelve years' standing, and has attained the patriarchal age of three score and fifteen years. His family consists of an only son, Frank, not quite of age, and three daughters, of the ages respectively of twenty-four, twenty-seven, and thirty-two.

Though in intellectual dotage, Mr. P. is physically, for one of his years, a very proper man; hale, erect, and vigorous. His large possessions have aroused the cupidity of not a few advanced widows. Indeed, he is regarded as a decided "catch," and strenuous efforts have been made to ensnare his affections. But the aged gentleman, though sympathetic enough, is after tender deer. Having a liquorish tooth, or rather no tooth at all, his preferences tend to the more youthful of his admirers.

Miss Fanny B. (we suppress names for the sake of relations) is the daughter of poor, but respectable farmers, neighbors of the P.'s. She is a genteel girl of unsophisticated manners, but limited education. She had been taught to idolize the wealthy man. The playfellow of P.'s daughters, she has grown up with them and is of the same age with the youngest, to wit, twenty-four years old. Strange to say (for it is strange)? old Mr. P. has fallen desperately in love with Fanny.

His suit has been favored by her folks, actual marriage contracted, and nothing remained but the solemnization. Our informant, Rev. Mr. O—e, of the Episcopal Church, had been summoned to celebrate the nuptial ceremonies. Although hostile to the marriage, the daughters of the gay Alexis had made no opposing demonstration. On the day previous to the ceremony, the son Frank exhibited a decided belligerent spirit. And here comes in the romance.

Frank declared, amid a whole cataract of profane embellishments, that his father should not bring such a young mother into the house. He swore the old man should not marry the girl. Despite license, priest, and inclination, there should be an end to it; there should be no marriage. How would he prevent it? He would show them about noon of the day preceding the one appointed for the wedding. An undertaker from Springfield brought a coffin to the house of Mr. B. Frank took charge of it, and deposited it with suitable gravity in the principal room.

Frank then caused the family meat-axe, a ghastly, horrible cleaver, to be ground and sharpened. Then he announced his design. He swore (for Frank is a fast and spoiled youth) there should be a funeral, but no wedding. Reversing the order of things, he declared the wedding-baked meats should coldly furnish forth a funeral; that Fanny, instead of a bride, should be a corpse; that his father might have a funeral, but no wedding; that, standing there at the threshhold of his paternal mansion, when she came to celebrate the nuptials, he would, with that same sharpened meat-axe cleave her from crown to sole; that the coffin prepared was for her decent burial; and finally, that he was ready himself for the murderer's gibbet. Mrtters assumed a serious look. What at first was considered a joke began to wear a solemn phase. Protestation, entreaties, and threats were unavailing; Frank was immovable. The intended bride's friends were troubled and amazed, she herself almost frightened to death.

In this emergency the clergyman was sought before his time and consulted. Surveying all the situation, he finally gave the opinion that the disparity of years presented an almost insuperable obstacle, and that, under the circumstances, it would be wise and expedient and eminently judicial to have neither wedding nor funeral. He advised a discontinuance of further arrangements. The match was broken off, the coffin removed empty to the family vault, the meat-axe buried—or rather put by for the ensuing hog-killing season—the liquotish old groom sent drunk to bed, and Frank stood entirely victorious.

No doubt some of you, readers, like many of the neighbors, shrewdly imagine that Frank would marry Fanny. Not a bit of it. He wouldn't have her, and, not the least romantic part of the story, Fanny wouldn't have him. She has just been married to a plain youth of the township, who, like "Young Norval" in the play, tends his father's flocks, and is kept industriously at home.

The foregoing, though almost incredible, is strictly true. Our informant, the family clergyman, is an aged man of most veracious habits and excellent character. Truly, truth is sometimes strange—stranger than fiction.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 5-20s 65	104¼	100 sh Big Mk		b30	4¼
$800 US 5-20s 65 reg	104¼	100 sh		do	s30 4 3-16
$10000 US 5-20s 64 reg	104¼	100 sh	Reading		53⅜
$400 U.S 7-30s, Je	104	200 sh		do	53⅜
$9000 PaR 1st mt 6s	102½	100 sh		do	53½
$3000 City 6s new	99½	1200 sh		do	b5 53½
200 sh Cata pr	29¼	800 sh	Penna R		54

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON, Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 12 27 rptf No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN RICHARDSON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS ROBINS and LOUISA RICHARDSON, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON, 12 27 thstu5t* Auditor.

LOOK AND LIVE!

ELECTROPATHY.

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES, THE OLD MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since may own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE, (No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCalla, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Rover, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
R. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 913 Chesnut street.
H. T. Dealiver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Bicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1334 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William B. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1220, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Consultation free. 11 7 wsSm

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber Gold Pens have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS.—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

1866.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR.

January.

1—British ship Albion wrecked on the Orkney Island; 10 passengers lost.

2—Cashier of Missisquri Bank, at Sheldon, Vt., Homer G. Hubbell, absconds; deficit, $30,000.

5—Cashier United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, William Mackey, is a defaulter amounting to $130,000.

Two Spanish regiments revolt against the Queen of Spain at Aranjuez.

6—Adams Express Company's safes, in a New York and New Haven Railroad car, broken open and robbed of $678,000.

8—The coldest day on record in North America.

9—Correspondence of Secretary Seward and Mexican agents and French Minister in United States and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, between March 2d and December 6, sent to Congress by the President.

10—The President sends to Senate a Message on the inquiry, "Why Jefferson Davis is held in confinement?" stating the reasons therefor, and suggesting trial for high treason before a civil court.

War Department order mustering out 128 major and brigadier-generals of Volunteers.

12—Orders of General Grant authorizing protection to members of the army, for acts done in the discharge of military duty.

Veto of the President relative to admitting Colorado as a State.

Reception in this country of the correspondence between the United States Minister at London, and the British Minister, relative to the Rebel ship Shenandoah.

Ship Dinden disabled at sea and abandoned on a voyage from New York to Liverpool—seven of the crew lost.

14—Barque Fredonia arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, with the rescued crew and passengers (306) of the ship Gratitude, lost at sea.

Treaty made between Chili and Peru pledging war against Spain.

15—Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery ratified by Iowa Legislature.

16—Fire at Olean City, N. Y.; loss $200,000.

Maurice Phelan, of Brooklyn, and James Kerrigan, of New York, fought for $500 a side at Port Jervis, N. Y.; Kerrigan the winner.

Southern produce warehouse burned in Richmond, Va.; loss $100,000.

17—Hossford & Chase's woollen mill, Lowell, Mass., destroyed by fire; loss $15,000.

Seventy-five unmarried women sailed for Seattle, Washington Territory.

18—District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill passed by the House.

David S. Walker recognized as Governor of Florida.

20—The warehouse of Miller & Conger, New York, burned; loss $640,000.

22—Payment stopped by Columbian Marine Insurance Company.

Napoleon delivered an address to the Corps Legislatif, stating that the (French) Mexican Expedition was drawing to a close.

23—Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery ratified by New Jersey Senate.

Steamship Meteor seized at New York, suspected as a Chilian privateer.

Arrest of General Crawford, at New Orleans, for his attack on Bagdad, on the Rio Grande.

24—Burning of the Atlantic White Lead Works of Brooklyn. Loss $100,000.

Defeat of the Bolivian Insurrectionists at La Paz, by General Malgarejo.

25—Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the Constitutional amendment.

26—Great fire at Yeddo, Japan; thirty persons burned to death.

28—General Mercer, of the Rebel army, tried and acquitted at Savannah, for alleged murder of several Federal soldiers.

Roman Catholic College of Seton Hall, at Orange, N. J., burned.

The United States express company car on the Erie Railroad totally burned. Loss $250,000.

31—Fire in oil regions, Pennsylvania. Loss, $90,000.

Engagement between 3000 Paraguayans and a force of Argentines at Passo de la Patria. Loss about 600 killed and wounded on each side.

February.

1—Great fire in Franklin, Pennsylvania; principal buildings destroyed; loss $500,000.

2—Fire at the Valley Worsted Mills, Providence, Rhode Island; several persons injured; loss $250,000.

7—General Grant revokes the order suppressing the Richmond *Examiner*.

Loss of ship Hamlet on her way from Calcutta to Boston, while off Cape Cod; loss $200,000.

12—Congress commemorates the natal day of the late President Lincoln.

14—Conflagration at Victory Mills, Saratoga county, New York; loss $110,000.

15—Bank of Liberty, Missouri, robbed of $72,000, by twelve men.

16—Fire at Assembly Rooms, Broadway; loss $150,000.

17—Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland.

18—The South Carolina Episcopal Convention resolve to return into union with the Episcopal Church of the United States.

19—The Freedmen's Bureau bill vetoed by the President.

20—The House of Representatives by a vote 109 to 40, resolve that the eleven States declared in insurrection shall not be represented in the Senate or the House of Representatives, until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation.

22—Great fire at Louisville; destruction of Newcomb's wholesale establishment; loss, $200,000.

Steamer Uncle Sam seized at Panama, on a charge of being loaded with munitions of war for the Spanish fleet.

26—Steamboat explosion at Middletown, Pa.; five men killed and several wounded.

March.

5—Destruction of Johnson, Lane & Co.'s warehouse, New York, with contents; by fire, including 2000 bales of cotton, $350,000.

The Spanish frigate Bianca attacked off Anard by the Chilian and Peruvian fleet, 30 seamen of the former killed.

8—The Governor of Canada calls out 10,000 men to resist an apprehended Fenian invasion.

10—The Lord bond-robbery discovered; Mr. Rufus L. Lord, banker, of New York, robbed of bonds and securities to the value of $1,500,000.

13—New Hampshire election; Sinclair, Dem., defeated, by 15,000 majority by F. Smith, in election for Governor.

Rejection of the bill for the admission of Colorado Territory as a State of the Union.

17—Destruction by fire of the Buffalo Depot of the New York Central Railroad; loss estimated at $1,000,000.

19—The reported arrangement for the transportation of 4000 Austrian troops to Mexico to aid Maximilian, protested against by Secretary Seward.

Fire at Port-au-Prince; 1000 houses destroyed, and 8000 people rendered houseless.

22—Great fire at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania; over $150,000 loss.

Burning of the depot and machine shops at St. Johnsbury, Vt., of the Passumpsic Railroad. Loss $10,00.

23—Destruction by fire of Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. Loss $1,751,000.

Battle between the Imperial and Liberal armies at Mazatlan; defeat of the former with a loss of 700 killed and 350 prisoners.

27—President vetoes the Civil Rights bill.

31—Oil fire at Petroleum Centre. Loss $125,000.

Valparaiso bombarded by the Spanish fleet.

April.

2—James R. Hawley (Rep.) elected Governor of Connecticut

3—Explosion on steamship European, at Aspinwall, caused by nitro-glycerine oil; 70 persons killed; loss over $1,000,000.

4—Ambrose E. Burnside elected Governor of Rhode Island.

5—Payment suspended by Ward & Brothers, bankers, of Rochester.

Suspension of Beaty Brothers & Co., tea dealers, of New York; $600,000 liabilities.

Failure of James H. Clapp & Co., bankers, of Boston.

Order of evacuation of Mexico by the French troops communicated by M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

6—Mr. Seward expresses dissatisfaction at Austrian subjects engaging in war against Mexico, with the sanction of Austria, and threatens the United States not to remain neutral if such a course should be continued.

7—Destruction by fire of the American Hotel, Broadway, New York, valued at $350,000.

Destruction of four buildings, corner of Fulton and Broadway. Loss, $200,000.

Passage of the Civil Rights bill in the United States Senate, by a vote of 33 to 15, over the President's veto.

9—Suspension of Rich's Exchange Bank, Buffalo.

The Civil Rights Bill passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 122 ayes, to 41 nays, over the President's veto.

16—Terrible explosion at San Francisco, Cal., of two boxes of nitro-glycerine; fifteen persons killed, and a block of buildings destroyed; loss $200,000.

An attempt made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia.

18—Release of Clement C. Clay, on parole, from Fortress Monroe.

Great fire at Titusville, Penn., destroying a great portion of the town.

Arrival of the steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, at quarantine, New York, with 1005 passengers on board; 37 lost on the voyage through cholera, and about 100 lying sick.

20—Interment of the remains of Philip Embury, the founder of American Methodism, at Woodland Cemetery, Cambridge, New York.

26—Destruction by fire of the passenger and freight depots of the Detroit, Milwaukee, and Michigan, and Southern Central Railroads at Detroit; loss, $100,000.

29—Six burglars entered the residence of the cashier of the Harrison National Bank, Cadiz, Ohio, carrying off in bonds and cash about $350,000.

30—Burning of the American Clock Company's factories at New Haven, Conn.; loss $200,000.

May.

1—Cholera arrives in New York; death of its first May victim, Mrs. Jenkins, at her late residence, Third avenue and Ninety-second street.

2—Discovery of the great forgeries of John Ross, the forger, amounting to $487,000, in New York; flight of the perpetrator. The Memphis riots between blacks and whites; 24 negroes killed, and a large amount of property destroyed. Battle between the Paraguayans, Brazilians, and Argentines at Estero Vallaco; the allies defeated.

4—Suspension of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, owing a large amount to the Government.

10—Constitutional amendment adopted by Congress, by a vote of 128 to 37. Arrival of James Stephens at New York.

11—Financial panic in London, caused by the failures of several banks.

12—Discovery of Collector King's body near the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, New York.

15—The President vetoes the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

22—Destruction of the New York Academy of Music, the University Medical College, and St. James Lutheran Church by fire. Loss, $1,000,000.

23—Billiard match for $1000 for the championship of America between John Deery and Joseph Dion of Montreal; and won by the latter.

24—Fire at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot in New York. Loss $80,000.

26—Great fire at Oil City, Pa. Loss about $1,000,000.

Destruction of a portion of the bridge over the Susquehanna by fire.

28—Fire at Congress Hall, Saratoga; loss $200,000.

29—Arrival of steamships Union and Peruvian at New York with cholera on board, the former having lost 33 and the latter 35 passengers from the epidemic during the voyage.

31—Fire at Wyman's Hall, St. Louis; loss $50,000.

[illegible] under General O'Neill, take possession of the village of Fort Erie, Canada.

June.

1—The Fenians leave Frenchman's Creek.

2—Canadians meet the Fenians at Ridgeway; former retreat; skirmish at Waterloo.

3—Fort Erie evacuated by Fenians; many of them taken prisoners by the Michigan as they attempt to reach the United States.

5—Prisoners on Michigan discharged.

Arrest of prominent Fenians ordered.

6—Proclamation against the Fenians by the President.

The Fenian General, Thomas W. Sweeny arrested at St. Albans, and President Roberts arrested at New York.

8—Habeas Corpus suspended in Canada.

9—Fenians under General Spear retire from Canada.

13—Amendments to Constitution adopted by the House of Representatives.

18—Italy and Prussia declare war against Austria. Preparations for the conflict.

22—The Italian army crosses the Mincio.

Matamoras surrendered to the Liberals.

24—Battle of Custozza, between the Italians and Austrians; defeat of the former.

Withdrawal of a number of the Principalities from the German Confederation.

25—Fight between the Austrians and Prussians near Jungbunzlau.

Resignation of the English White Ministry.

26—Fire at the Schenectady Motive Works. Loss $300,000.

Fight near Turnesan.

27—Battle of Nachod.

Constitutional amendments ratified by Connecticut.

28—Fight near Trunanan.

29—Surrender of the Hanoverian army to the Prussians.

30—An Austrian army corps defeated near Koniggratz.

July.

1. Orders issued by General Grant, authorizing the protection of persons, irrespective of color, wherever the civil powers fail to bring offenders to punishment.

2—Trotting match on the Fashion Course for $2000. Dexter wins. Time—2 27¼, 2·24½, and 2·24¼

Junction of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles' armies.

3—Battle of Sadowa, between Austrians and Prussians; 250,000 men on each side; terrible losses.

4—Proposed Philadelphia Convention approved by the Democratic and other Congressmen.

Burning of Odd Fellows' Hall, New Orleans; loss $500,000.

Greater part of Portland, Me., burned; estimated loss $10,000,000.

5—Venetia ceded to France by Austria.

Marriage of Princess Helene of England to Prince Christian of Augustenberg.

6—Thermometer in many parts of the country stood at 100 degrees in the shade.

7—20,000 barrels of oil burned at Bennchoff run, Pa. Fire caused by lightning.

Shore end of the Atlantic Cable landed at Falmumum Bay, Ireland.

11—Fight between the Paraguayans and the allies.

12—Tennessee ratified the Constitutional amendment.

Resignation of Postmaster-General Dennison.

Cincinnati Academy of Music burned; loss $30,000.

14—Battle of Aschaffenburg.

15—Battle of Olmutz; defeat of the Austrians.

16—Bill continuing Freedmen's Bureau two years vetoed by the President, but passed by Congress over the veto.

Resignation of Attorney-General Speed, and appointment of Henry Stanbury, of Kentucky.

Prussians occupy Frankfort.

Battle near Huamaita, Paraguay.

18—Another battle near Huamaita; defeat of the allies.

19—Dexter, over the Fashion Course, L. I., made the fastest time on record—time, 2·24½, 2·19, 2·22.

26—Great naval battle off Lissa, between the Austrian and Italian iron-clad fleets; victory of the former.

21—United States Senate admit Tennessee.

22—Armistice between Austria and Prussia.

23—House concurs in the Senate bill admitting Tennessee.

Steamship Scotia made the quickest westward passage recorded across the Atlantic; time from Queenstown eight days, nine hours and four minutes.

The Brazilian flag saluted by the U. S. gunboat Niepsic at Bahia, as apology for capture of the Florida.

Riot at Hyde Park, London.

24—The President approved the admission of Tennessee by Congress.

25—Tennessee Representatives take their seats in Congress.

The names of Lieut.-General Grant and Vice-Admiral Farragut submitted to Congress for confirmation as General and Admiral.

A partially finished bridge across the Susquehanna river at Havre-de-Grace blown down.

Battle near Gersehen, between the Bavarians and Prussians; defeat of the former.

26—Major-General Sherman submitted to Congress for confirmation as Lieut-General.

Battles at Deftingen, Helmstadt, and Rossburn, between the Prussians and Bavarians; the former successful.

Preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Prussia and Austria.

27—Bombardment of Wurzburg, and repulse of the Prussians.

The Atlantic Cable successfully landed at Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

28—Evacuation of Monterey and Satillo, Mexico, by the French.

August.

1—Occupation of Tampico, Mexico, by the Liberals.

2—Great fire at the Holmden Farm, Oil Region, Virginia. Loss $130,000.

3—Explosion in a petroleum tank in the Great Western Run, Venango county, Pennsylvania; three men injured.

7—Fire at Columbia Hotel, Saratoga. Loss $100,000.

10—Great Petroleum fire in the city of Antwerp. Loss $250,000.

Fight at Salinos, Candia, between the Christians and Turks.

11—Governor Throckmorton and the State authorities ordered by the President to take charge of the Government of Texas.

Fight at Stravos, Candia.

14—The Fenian prosecutions in New York discontinued by order of the Attorney-General.

First day of the Philadelphia Convention favorable to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.

Prussia refuses to permit Napoleon to extend the frontier of France to the Reine.

15—Arrival of the ship Red, White and Blue—the smallest which ever crossed the ocean—at Hastings, England, from New York, having made the passage in thirty-seven days. Only two men and a dog were on board.

16—The French Government recedes from its demand to extend its provinces to the Rhine.

Last day of the Philadelphia Convention; an address and declaration of principles adopted.

17—President Johnson declares the blockade of Maximilian on the Mexican coast null and void.

Fire at the Cotton factory at Ellicott's Mills, Md.; loss $200,000.

19—Petroleum docks, Jersey City, destroyed by fire; 15,000 barrels of oil and 18 vessels burned; seven persons killed and a number injured; loss $1,650,000.

Destructive fire at Vanhorn's tobacco warehouse, Chicago; loss nearly $500,000.

20—A proclamation issued by President Johnson declaring that the Southern insurrection was at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist throughout the United States.

September.

1—M. Drouyn de Lhuys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns, and is succeeded by the Marquis de Moustier.

2—Explosion, caused by fire, at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, N. Y.; loss $150,000. The lost cable of 1865 recovered by the Great Eastern in the middle of the ocean.

Battle of Curuza, Paraguay.

3—The Southern loyalists and delegates from the Northern States meet in convention at Philadelphia.

Meeting at the Union League House, and appointment of Governor Curtin as Chairman.

4—James Speed, of Kentucky, appointed President of the Southern Loyalists' Convention. Appointment of committees, etc.

5—Great meeting in Broad street, Philadelphia, in reference to the Southern Loyalists' Convention.

6—Laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas monument at Chicago, with Masonic ceremonies, by President Johnson. An oration was delivered by General J. A. Dix.

The Southern Loyalists, in Convention, endorse the policy of Congress, and denounce the President.

Arrival of three racing ships from China in 9 days, at Liverpool.

7—Adjournment of the Southern Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia.

8—The old cable landed at Heart's Content.

Battle between the Christians and Turks in Candia.

11—Adoption of the Constitutional (reconstruction amendment) by the New Jersey House of Representatives, by a vote of 34 to 24, and by the Senate on a vote of 11 yeas 10 nays.

12. Explosion of a boiler at S. & G. Rork's sawing-mill, Albany; twelve men killed, and destruction of property to the value of $30,000.

14—Falling of a bridge at Johnstown, Pa., by which a large number of persons who had assembled to see President Johnson were killed and wounded.

Turkish authorities gave the Christians five days to lay down their arms.

16—Destruction of several buildings by fire at Newbern, N. C. Loss estimated at $400,000.

17—Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland. The President's policy endorsed. General Granger, Chairman.

A large portion of the town of Port-au-Prince destroyed by an explosion.

20—The city of Frankfort incorporated with Prussia.

21—The Constitutional amendment passed by the Oregon House of Representatives.

22 and 23—Battle at Mozesa between the Cretans and Turks.

24—Immense Reform demonstration at Manchester, England.

25—Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, Pa.; General Cox President. The policy of Congress ratified.

27—A *nolle prosequi*, by order of President Johnson, entered in the case of the United States vs. W. R. Roberts, President of the Irish Republic, charged with a breach of the neutrality laws in the Fenian invasion of Canada.

30—Great hurricane at Turks Island.

The Woolwich royal arsenal, England, destroyed by an explosion of gun cotton.

October.

1—Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy.

3 and 4—Battle near Canae between the Christians and Turks; defeat of the latter.

6—Destruction of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, by fire; loss $150,000.

The King of Hanover releases his subjects from their allegiance.

7—Meeting of the Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church, at Baltimore.

8—George Peabody donates $150,000 to Yale College, to form a museum of natural history; $150,000 to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore; and $150,000 to Harvard University, to found an archæological museum, and endow a professorship of archæology.

Proclamation issued by the President appointing November 29 as a day of National Thanksgiving.

Defeat of the Liberals near Monterey.

9—Fire at Allington Woollen Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; loss $150,000.

The Custom House and other buildings in Wiscasset, Maine, destroyed by fire; loss $200,000.

General elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

12—Fire at the Louisville Theatre: loss $70,000.

The Attorney-General, in answer to the President, notifies him that the delay in bringing Jefferson Davis to trial is caused by the act of Congress of July 23d, 1866, altering the circuit of which Virginia is a part, rendering it probably necessary to have a new allotment of a Judge either by the Supreme Court or Congress.

14—Great fire in Quebec; 20,000 people rendered homeless.

15—Boiler explosion in St. Louis; 17 persons killed.

22—Proclamation issued by Governor Swann of Maryland, stating that organizations had been formed in Baltimore to resist the laws.

Investigation of the charges of malfeasance in office preferred by Governor Swann against the Police Commissioners of Baltimore; the Police Commissioners protest against their removal by the Governor without a jury trial.

23—General Sheridan, in command of the Department of the Gulf, orders General Sedgwick, at Brownsville, to warn all adherents of any party that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States.

24—A large number of horses destroyed by fire at Nashville, Tennessee. Loss $1,000,000.

25—The President pardons George A. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury of the late Confederate States. Colonel Lynch, engaged in the Fenian campaign against Canada, sentenced to be hanged December 18.

26—Rev. John McMahon, convicted of participating in the Fenian raids, sentenced to be hanged December 13.

27—Secretary Seward intercedes, by letter, with Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada.

31—An attempt made to assatsinate the Emperor of Austria.

The Pope delivers an allocution condemning the conduct of Italy in relation to Rome.

Battle near Oressa, between the Turks and Christians; defeat of the latter.

November.

1—Removal of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore by Governor Swann.

A commission appointed to reorganize the French army.

3—The new Police Commissioners of Baltimore placed under arrest.

Letter received by the Mexican Minister at Washington announcing the resignation of Maximilian.

8—Launch of the steamer Great Republic for the Pacific Mail Company's line, from Steer's shipyard, Greenpoint, New York.

11—Collision in the English channel between the ship Agra, bound from London to New York, and the barque E. Jenkins, from London to Boston; the Jenkins sunk, and ten lives lost.

13—Catastrophe on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; a New York express train thrown down an embankment near Wesleyville, several persons being killed and wounded.

15—Prize-fight near Fort Lee, N. J., between Cody and McLean, the latter gaining the victory after seven rounds.

Cyrus W. Field is banqueted in grand style, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

20—The Woman's Rights people meet in convention at Albany.

21—The ship Mercury arrives at the New York Quarantine with the cholera on board.

26—Battle in Candia, between the Christians and Turks; the latter are beaten, losing 3000 killed and 2000 prisoners.

December.

1—Maximilian issues a proclamation, declaring his intention of continuing the exercise of his imperial functions in Mexico.

3—Congress meets, and listens to the reading of the President's Message.

Fall of a bridge on the Central Ohio Railroad: a train is hurled into the river, and a number of persons injured.

A great storm in New York harbor, greatly damaging the shipping.

4—News of the arrest of John H. Surratt at Alexandria, Egypt, is received by the cable.

8—Launch, in New York, of the steamship Celestial Empire, another of the Pacific Mail line's monster ships.

10—Fire in a tenement-house in Division street, New York; nine persons suffocated.

11—The ocean yachts leave New York on their racing voyage to England.

12—The French Minister, Count Montebello, informs the Pope that if he withdraws from Rome he will hereafter receive no support from the French troops.

Destruction by fire of the Orleans Theatre, at New Orleans, and several other buildings.

A Niagara Ship Canal Convention held at Chicago.

Several fearful explosions in the English collieries, resulting in the loss of 350 lives.

13—The Negro-suffrage bill for the District of Columbia passes the Senate, by a vote of 32 to 13.

Disastrous fire in New York, three persons losing their lives.

14—The District Suffrage bill, as amended in the Senate, passed the House by a vote of 113 to 46.

15—Conference of the States of North Germany held in Berlin.

16—Destruction by fire of the New Ironsides, lying in ordinary at League Island, involving a loss to the Government of $1,800,000.

17—Response of the Czar of Russia to the congratulations of Congress on his escape from assassination, read in both Houses.

18—Destruction by fire of the New Bowery Theatre, New York, including the loss of the most complete assortment of scenery and stage machinery in America.

19—President Johnson recognizes the denationalization of the kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfort, by revoking the exequators of the Consuls of those countries resident in the United States.

20—Congress adjourns until January 3.

Minister Bigelow is feted in Paris previous to his departure for home.

The Prussian House of Deputies passes a bill to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with the kingdom of Prussia.

23—Great fire in Vicksburg, destroying one hundred buildings, involving a loss of $2,000,000, and rendering one hundred families houseless.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwém

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S

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GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 9 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, December 24th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Moyamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), latterly known as the

CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL,

as follows:—

SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29 225 feet Rough Boards, 19,600 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.

Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc, appertaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
12 24 7t] HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 19, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1866, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a half hands high, each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
12 19 8t] Depot Quartermaster.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, December 18, 1866

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of January, 1867, for the supply of

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF,

and

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES,

at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4t

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, December 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Navy Department, Washington," and be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department," which can be obtained from the Commandant's office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this Bureau.

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be delivered; 360,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867. 12 20thm6t

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wfm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

HORSE COVERS,

BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS,

BELOW MARKET RATES.

KNEASS & CO.,

No. 631 MARKET Street.

Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [12 6 thsmlf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents to all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents per hundred insuring in the sum of $1000, or giving $10 per week. Applied to be had at the General Office, No. 132 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 83.	$919,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward G. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fluer,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD G. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 24 1y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFIC

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19 6 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 20 MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money is received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for

A CHRISTMAS INVOCATION.

BY REV. B. H. NADAL, D. D.

Thou ancient night, whose globes of light
The heavens adorn,
From azure floor thy praises pour:
The Saviour's born.

Thou nobler day, whose clearer ray
Sends forth the morn,
Let music stream from every beam:
The Saviour's born.

Ye angel bands, on whose strong hand
We are upborne,
Oh, sing once more the song of yore;
The Saviour's born.

Sing "peace" again, "goodwill to men,"
Fill the blue dome
With glory high; drown every sigh:
The Saviour's come!

Ye mortals, join the song divine,
Repeat the strain—
Till discord fail and peace prevail,
And Jesus reign;

Till joy shall rest in human breast
That sin has torn,
And sunder'd soul again be whole,
Whose Lord is born;

Till love's great law the nations draw
To concord sweet,
And light and right all men unite
At Jesus' feet.

O sing, ye deeps, ye lofty steeps,
Ye deserts lorn;
Angels and men, sing, sing again:
The Saviour's born!

TERPSICHORE.

The Ball Season—The "Hops" that Have Come Off, and the "Hops" that are yet to Come Off.

The ball season now, it may be said, has attained its zenith. Many have been the entertaining sociables and masked assemblies, and many more are still to come. The terpsichorean excitement is at its height, with all its accompanying expectations and imaginations of delightful times in glittering halls among enchanting forms. Visions of incalculable enjoyment are now common to all who follow the Muse of Dancing, or graceful forms moving gaily by with measured steps, in accordance with charming music.

Hardly does an evening pass by without one or more sociable or *bal masque*, select or public. Our ball season this year has been in keeping with the general advance of all things, and, of course, steps a degree beyond that of preceding years. The dances most appropriate and most in vogue are those which past experience has proved to be the most suitable to the ball-room, and least exhaustive to the performers. These dances, wherein stamping, and halting, and extremely fatiguing exercise were necessary to their right performance, are fast going out of use, and in their place we have the skipping, dashing, exciting, and exhilarating dances, which give grace to the form, elasticity to the step, bloom to the cheek, and health to the individual. This change marks the improvement of this diverting exercise in the nicer tastes of all those who attend select assemblages.

It is a change, too, which will largely increase the number of balls and ball-goers, for instead of being, as is has been to many ladies, an exhaustive labor, it now becomes an amusing and animating divertissement.

Dancing is *the* winter amusement for the young and the old. There is an enchantment in the ball-room that cannot be resisted. The old, who in their younger days moved through the countless mazes of the dance, come to feast their eyes and wish they were young again; and the young are improving every available moment to advance themselves in regular and graceful movement. Who can portray the many incumbering difficulties in the way of the young man who is to enter the ball-room for the first time, or the timidity of the young lady as she accepts her first invitation? None can answer, but all remember well the many discouragements of their first attempts.

Below we present those sociables and balls which have come off, and those which are yet to come. All in the future promise to be of superior excellence. We doubt not that each will give entire satisfaction to those in attendance:—

Balls Passed.

November 29—Eleventh annual ball of the Eagle Assembly, at Musical Fund Hall.

December 4—Anniversary sociable of Southwark Union, No. 11, U. C. of B. and S., Musical Fund Hall.

Grand complimentary ball of the Lafayette Hose Company, National Guards' Hall.

December 5—Eleventh grand annual citizens' dress ball of the Franklin Library Association, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Annual ball of the Washington Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 14, Musical Fund Hall.

Fourth grand annual ball of the S. S. Armstrong Assembly, National Guards' Hall.

December 6—First grand citizens' and fancy dress festival and ball of the American Star Association, in the upper saloon of the U. A. M. Hall.

Fifth grand sociable of the Mount Olivet Union Social Temple, of H. and T., No. 14, at Musical Fund Hall.

December 6-7—Fair, dramatic entertainment, and select sociable for the benefit of the Children's Progressive Lyceum, at Washington Hall.

December 7—Grand annual ball of the Spring Garden Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 43, at National Guards' Hall.

December 10—The Empire Sociable, at Washington Hall.

Fourteenth grand annual ball of the Resolution Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, at National Guards' Hall.

December 11—Second grand festival and sociable of the Laurel Wreath, at American Mechanics' Hall.

Annual ball of the Columbia Hose Company, at Musical Fund Hall.

December 12—Fourth annual ball of the Journeymen Oak Coopers' Union, at Musical Fund Hall.

December 17—Fourth annual ball of the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union at Musical Fund Hall.

December 18—First grand complimentary ball of Company C, Boys in Blue, of the Twentieth Ward, at Broadway Hall

Mechanic Steam Fire-Engine Company's grand citizens' dress ball, at National Guards' Hall.

December 20—Grand annual ball of the Pennsylvania Hose Company, at National Guards' Hall.

December 21—First annual ball of the Elephant Club of the Twentieth Ward, at the National Guards' Hall.

December 21—Grand complimentary ball to the Jefferson Cornet Band, at Musical Fund Hall.

24—Third annual citizens' and fancy dress carnival, at "Arcanum Hall."

Grand complimentary ball to the Marion Hose company, at Musical Fund Hall.

Grand annual ball of the Friendship Fire Company, No. 15, in aid of their new house, at American Mechanics' Hall.

Annual citizen's dress ball of the Northern Liberty Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4, at the National Guards' Hall.

Grand complimentary ball for the benefit of W. H. Lewis, an armless hero of the war, at Washington Hall.

25—Complimentary ball to the Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, at Musical Fund Hall.

Marion Association's grand Christmas sociable, at Jefferson Hall.

Matinee at Professor Asher's academy, afternoon and evening.

Balls to Come.

December 27—Twenty-fourth annual ball of the Fire Engine Company No. 1, in the saloons of National Guards' Hall.

Grand anniversary festival of the Friendship Union, No. 4, U. C. of B. and S., at Musical Fund Hall.

December 28—Grand annual ball of the J. A. H. Club, at National Guards' Hall.

December 31—Annual ball of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, to be held at National Guards' Hall.

Seventh annual ball of Kensington Council, No. 9, O. of U. A. M., in aid of the charity fund, at American Mechanics' Hall.

January 1, 1867—Annual ball given by the Western Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 26, at Musical Fund Hall.

January 2—Annual ball of the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, No. 3, at National Guards' Hall.

January 3—Grand ball, in regalia, of Justice Lodge, No. 186, I. O. of O. F., at Musical Fund Hall.

Buckwalter Club ball, at National Guards' Hall.

January 4—Grand complimentary ball to Philadelphia Lodge, No. 1, A. O. of G. F., at Musical Fund Hall.

January 7—Grand annual ball of the United States Hose Company, at National Guards' Hall.

January 14—The *bal masque* of La Coterie Carnival, at Academy of Music.

January 15—Complimentary ball to be given to the Patriotic Order of Washington Honorably Discharged Soldiers' and Seamen's Beneficial Association, No. 1, at National Guards' Hall.

January 17—Eleventh annual ball of the Perseverance Hose Company, No. 5, at National Guards' Hall.

January 21—The Sengerbund Masked Ball, at the Academy of Music.

January 23—Grand *bal masque* of the Young Mennerchors at the Academy of Music.

January 29—Seventeenth annual *bal masque* of the Mennerchor, at the Academy of Music.

February 8—Grand Scottish Ball of the Caledonian Club of Philadelphia, at Musical Fund Hall.

February 19—Seventeenth annual ball of the French Benevolent Society, at Musical Fund Hall.

March 13—Complimentary ball by the Liberty Silver Cornet Band to the contributing members, at Musical Fund Hall.

SNAKES AT DINNER.

How Reptiles are Fed at the London Zoological Gardens.

George Guyon, in the *Science Gossip*, gives a curious account of the feeding of the snakes in the London Zoological Gardens:—

"As probably not many of my readers have witnessed the operation of feeding the reptiles at the Zoological Gardens, perhaps a short account of what was seen during a visit a few weeks ago may be interesting. It must be premised that the sight is not altogether an agreeable one; but, notwithstanding, it seemed to exercise a sort of fascination over the spectators, and some ladies, who kept expressing their horror and disgust, were nevertheless as eager as any to see all that was going on. One might go there many times without seeing the operation, as these creatures are only fed once a week, or, as the keeper said, 'all Fridays in the year except Good Friday.'

"It was quite by accident that I happened to enter the reptile house a few minutes before the feeding commenced, which was late in the afternoon. Before beginning, the keeper locked the door, apparently to prevent persons crowding in, as not many can see well at the same time. He then brought supplies of the different kinds of prey, and cast them into the serpents' dens, the doomed animals being young rabbits, young mice, white mice, ducks, fowls, sparrows and frogs, which were distributed to suit the size of the various snakes, except the frogs which were provided for the aquatic species.

"The large boa constrictors, into whose cage three rabbits, grown specimens were introduced, seemed the principal attraction, but their mightinesses were in no hurry to dine. As is generally the case after long watching, I was looking at something else when there was an exclamation, 'he's got it!' and I found one of these large snakes was coiled round a rabbit. The latter, I thought, struggled a little, but it might be fancy; all remained quiet for a few minutes, and then the huge reptile uncoiled himself, and the rabbit lay perfectly dead. The boa showed no inclination to eat its victim, but glided about in a languid manner after the other rabbits, who showed little sense of their danger. It was curious to see them in happy ignorance sniffling at their dead companion, or putting up their noses to a hand held near the glass. Two ducks were introduced into the den of another large boa; or rather, I believe it was a python, which is the boa constrictor of the Old World, and similar in size and habits.

"He moved slowly after the birds, which showed more fear than the rabbits, but made no attempt to sieze them. While leaning over the bar to observe better, two or three loud thumps sounded on the glass front near my head, and some bystanders expressed fear lest the glass should be broken. The attack was so sudden that it was only when the keeper requested me to keep further back that I was conscious that the big snake preferred me to the ducks. The blows sounded like those of a man's fist, and would probably throw a person down if they took effect. By the quick repetition of the strokes, it seemed the reptile was slow to learn that the plate glass was too strong for its efforts. I regretted afterwards not having estimated the size of this python at the time, but from memory should imagine it to be nine or ten feet long.

"Next to these large snakes, the venomous kinds seemed to attract most attention. Some rabbits, so young as to be almost helpless, were dropped into the cases of the rattlesnakes and puff adder. They were soon struck, but the venom was much slower in its action than I should have expected. The bite of both of these species is said to be fatal to man, yet these small animals survived about twenty minutes. The bites were effectively given, as in one instance blood oozed from the punctures, and in another it flowed from the nose and mouth. I paid particular attention to the act of striking, having understood that our English viper does not, strictly speaking, bite—that is, does not close the jaws, but, with the mouth wide open, drives in the fangs by a downward stroke of the upper jaw, like the blow of a hammer. The puff-adder, however, appeared to seize its prey with a momentary grip, leaving go immediately.

"A half-grown rabbit was given to another venomous species—I think a 'horned viper;' but, though the poor little animal was repeatedly pushed up against the reptile, the latter would not strike. Every effort was made to irritate it, and it frequently turned round vengefully, hissing like a small steam-engine all the time, but it would not use its weapons. The 'glass snakes' appear more ready to feed than most of the others; mice were provided for their refection, and one of them disposed of two or three in rapid succession. Shortly after, happening to pass the python's den, a bang on the glass apprised me that my ophidian friend was still bent on making closer acquaintance.

"A stout gentleman, who frequently expressed his antipathy to the whole serpent tribe, took occasion by this fresh attack to utter some words of warning, reminding me of the keeper's request to keep back from the cage, and I remarked that the glasses I had on at the time were probably the attraction. I replied that the reptile was apparently in a state to strike at anything that came within reach, and two minutes had scarcely elapsed when my friend, with his little boy, crossed in front of the den, when the python made a similar blow at him. His alarm was ludicrous: with an exclamation of intense horror he staggered back half-a-dozen paces; but I fear his activity would have availed little but for the stout plate glass between. The evident desire of this monster to get a human victim, while it ignored the ducks within its reach, seemed to indicate a longing for larger prey. It was difficult to imagine that the snake could really swallow a man, but the peculiar structure of the jaws in the boa tribe, and their immense power of expansion, enable them to get down animals of a bulk much exceeding their own. When these creatures were gliding about their dens, great play of muscle was observable through the skin.

"During these performances a large box was brought in by two laborers. It had apertures for ventilation, and contained some large rock snakes. The keeper raised the lid, and touched one of the reptiles, which were in a half-torpid condition. This excited the curiosity of one of the workmen, who inquired anxiously, 'They ain't alive, sir, be they?' 'Alive! yes,' said the keeper; 'do you want to have one out?' 'Oh, no, sir!' was the quick reply; and he and his companion were gone in an instant. The cobra appears to be one of the most irritable species; the glass front of its cage is partially white-washed, to hide approaching objects from it, but notwithstanding it strikes against the glass so frequently that its muzzle was quite raw.

"I took the opportunity of asking the keeper if he had ever observed the boas lick their prey before swallowing it, as they are popularly believed to do. He replied as expected, that in several years' experience he had never seen it done. It is not improbable, I think, that, while the boa is examining its recently-killed prey to commence the swallowing operation in the most convenient manner, it may keep flickering its tongue in and out as most serpents are in the habit of doing, and this might give an inaccurate observer the idea that it was licking the prey. I fear this account may appear tediously minute, but I send it on the chance of interesting some who have never been present at the serpents' dinner-hour."

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL BOARDS.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET
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LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Brooms.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,
For Families and the Trade.
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 mw6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuth3m] No. 39 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
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HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, N. 2 PEAR Street. [11 8

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Street's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
2 13m] CORNER OF RACE.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 4§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:35 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:40 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 5:40 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 9:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 7:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 8:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:20 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:50 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:55 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 2:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BEERS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 9:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
4§ J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cetsfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad for Cetsfield (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will leave the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:50 A. M., 3 and 5:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:05 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 4:35 P. M., Express 5:25 P. M., Express.
From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 9½ A. M., and 3:38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10:00 and 9:40 A. M., and 4:13

FROM EUROPE.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, December 17.

The Mexican Muddle.

No trustworthy intelligence has been received from Mexico later than the advices brought by the Seine last week.

It is said that Maximilian is still in Orizaba. It is not known, however, how long he will remain there.

Twenty-five transports have received orders to fit out, in order to bring back the French troops, and their captains and crews are already on board. It is expected that the different corps will embark at Vera Cruz about the beginning of February.

The News from Rome

is still of a very doubtful nature. The French troops commenced leaving the Pontifical city on the 3d instant. The officers, before their departure, paid a farewell visit to the Pope, who bestowed upon them the Apostolic benediction. Now it is certain that the French are going, and that the Papal Government is to be left face to face with its subjects, both its adherents and adversaries are silently waiting for what may happen after. Neither party has its plans prepared.

Generally speaking, there appears to be but little revolutionary enthusiasm, and the majority of the Romans appear to be awaiting their fate with perfect composure, like prudent and sensible men, who are aware that the future of Rome is not to be decided by force or violence.

"To Go, or Not to Go!"

It has been announced that the Empress' project of a journey to Rome, which was on the point of being carried out, is completely abandoned; but, according to other information, it is yet hoped that the pilgrimage will be made. The indication supposed to be invovied in the issue of a fourth series of invitations to Compiegne can hardly be considered conclusive, for there is no rule of etiquette which would prohibit the Emperor from receiving guests in the Empress' absence, and appointing a lady to do the honors of the palace in her place.

Still at Compiegne.

The French proverb of "Les jours se passent, et ne se ressemblent pas" (The days pass but do not resemble one another), does not at all apply to the days spent by the Imperial family and Court at Compiegne, for there the days resemble each other very much. Hunting, shooting, and acting, the time passes merrily by, for now work is over, as the Commission broke up without deciding anything.

There are rumors of the Emperor being again unwell; and, in support of them, it is noticed that he was obliged to leave the theatre the other day immediately after the second act, but this is a very slight indication indeed.

The Trial of Lamirande,

the fraudulent cashier of the branch Bank of France at Poitiers, commenced on Monday, the 3d inst., at the Court of Assizes of that city.

He was defended by M. Lachaud, the same barrister who defended Risk Allah Bey at Brussels.

One thing of peculiar interest in this case was that his lawyers endeavored to get a suspension of his trial, in order to afford time to the English and French Governments to examine the circumstances under which he was carried off by the French police from Canada.

Though, however, they urged various technical reasons in support of their demand, the Court refused any delay. The amount he embezzled was nearly £30,000.

In spite of the eloquent and able defense of his talented counsel, Lamirande was found guilty of forgery, with extenuating circumstances, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Another Sensation Trial.

The French public cannot complain of a want of exciting trials at the present time, for immediately after Lamirande's came that of Martin Reau, the poisoner, which commenced the day before yesterday at Niort, before the Court of Assizes of the *Deux Serres*.

This wretch is accused of the murder of no fewer than four of his nearest relatives, namely—his brother-in-law, Pierre Reau; his first wife, Marie Jeanne Reau; his second wife, Julie Bontemps; and his little son, Abel Reau, only two years old.

On searching his house, the police found a book on poisons. M. Lachaud, the celebrated *avocat*, has been retained for his defense.

Victorien Sardou's "Maison Neuve."

The first representation of M. Sardou's new play of *Maison Neuve* took place on Monday, the 3d inst., at the Vaudeville Theatre. It was originally fixed for Saturday, but in consequence of the Censor's having struck out several passages alluding to the rise in house rent and the dearness of living in Paris.

This piece had been widely vaunted beforehand, but was far from coming up to general expectations; indeed, it was a complete failure. It is like almost all M. Sardou's pieces, a satire on the contemporary life of Paris.

A Paris Theatre Destroyed by Fire.

The small Theatre des Nouveautes, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, was burned down last Monday evening.

The people were waiting for the doors to be opened, and the actors and actresses were in their dressing-rooms preparing for the performance, when the drop curtain caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole house was in flames, the only things saved being the performers' costumes.

The house was insured for 55,000 francs (£2200), but the damage done is of infinitely greater importance. The chandelier, which was totally destroyed, was alone worth 3500 francs.

Episcopalian Church Statistics.

The Editor of the *Church Almanac* for 1867 has compiled the following statistics of the Episcopal Church in the United States:—

Dioceses	34
Bishops	44
Priests and Deacons	2 486
Whole number of Clergy	2 530
Parishes	2,805
Ordinations, Deacons	98
" Priests	86
Candidates for Holy Orders	226
Churches Consecrated	38
Baptisms—Infants	23,974
" Adults	6,527
" Not stated	898
Confirmations	19,206
Communicants—Added	14,138
" Present number	161,224
Marriages	9 900
Burials	16,928
Sunday School Teachers	17,570
" Scholars	157,813
Contributions	$3,051,069 04

LETTER FROM COUNT DE GASPARIN.

Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—Permit me to talk a little with you.

You know that I have never been a warm partisan of the Constitutional Amendment which was drawn up in the last session of Congress. It has always appeared to me that, for the first time to sanction by an article of the Constitution a distinction founded on color, is to give a strange conclusion to the victory of the North. I doubt, moreover, whether the South, supposing that it should adopt the Amendment, would be tempted to intrust the negro with the right of suffrage by the increased representation which it would thus gain in Congress. Having, whatever might happen, two Senators for each State, and knowing, on the other hand, that the negro vote would be cast for the Lincolnian candidates, it would have no motive to triumph over, what is most difficult for it to overcome, the prejudices of race and the traditions of slavery. The net result of the Amendment would be, therefore, to proclaim conditionally a new right, by virtue of which a new race could be excluded from political life, and a class of incomplete citizens created.

It is true that, thanks to the Democratic party and to Mr. Johnson, you run no risk of seeing the Constitutional amendment adopted by the South. As a compromise is in question, the North will take care not to insist on this amendment. Consequently, Congress is about to resume its full liberty of action, and I hope that it will have the wisdom to make a good use of it. The point now in question (and it is time) is to have a National party, with a plain and simple platform, which will become popular, and which will serve as the symbol of its whole policy. *Universal Suffrage—Universal Amnesty*—such must evidently soon be your watchword.

Universal Suffrage, that is to say, the suppression of all distinctions based on color, the completion of the great work of emancipation, and the inscription of eternal justice in the body of your Constitution. If the States should see fit—and I can understand that this may be the case—to subject the exercise of the right of suffrage to certain conditions, these conditions should be imposed at once on the blacks and the whites.

Universal Amnesty, that is to say, the immediate admission to Congress of the States which shall have adopted the new amendment, and of all the States when this amendment, having become part of the Constitution, shall have established universal suffrage everywhere; the pardon of all the Rebels, great and small; the renunciation of all plans of conquering the South, of reducing the Southern States to the position of territories; of confiscation; and of punishment.

I dislike, I confess, everything that tends to perpetuate the consequences and remembrances of the civil war. It is important that peace should be peace, and that pardon should be pardon. If you only establish the equality of races, you need have no fear of the former Rebels. To exclude them from public life would be to exclude the whole South. Instead of the policy of exclusion, adopt boldly the policy of admission. It is better to admit the blacks who love you, than to exclude the whites who hate you. Have faith in your Constitution, have faith in liberty, and, above all, have faith in that God who has never ceased to bless you when you have walked in the path of justice.

How glorious will be that moment when you will no longer have either slaves, or helots, or semi-citizens, or proscripts, or persons excluded from any privileges whatever!—that moment when your noble Constitution will have resumed its sway from one end of your country to the other, when the most gigantic Rebellion of modern times, having been conquered by force, will be conquered by kindness, equity, and generosity.

It is important that you should hasten to arrive at this conclusion. Exceptional systems have their dangers, and you will not have ended your task until there is neither an excluded State nor an excluded race within your borders.

Thus everything brings us back to our motto:—Equality of citizens, equality of States; or, as I said a moment since, Universal Suffrage, Universal Amnesty.

Nothing is more natural than that you should complete this new Constitutional amendment by incorporating therein the repudiation of the Southern debt, and the solemn guarantee of the Union debt; but in my opinion, as to the essential points, everything is summed up in the following words which I have just written:—

Distrust middle measures and compromises. I know of but one means to put an end to a question, namely, to settle it once and forever. I know of but one means to insure peace, namely, utterly to eradicate the cause of war. Universal suffrage will settle the negro question; universal amnesty will put an end to the white question.

This done, you will have accomplished the most astonishing political work ever undertaken by a people. Through a civil war, combined with a social revolution, you will have maintained intact the treasure of your liberties. You will neither have dictatorship, nor centralization, nor great standing armies. You will doubtless need some troops, and, for a lapse of time, which I hope may be very brief, but the necessity of which no one can question, you will be called upon to protect the action of your Freedmen's Bureaus, and to settle the inevitable difficulties proceeding from a transitional epoch. This, however, will be merely a transitional epoch; and, through the very effect of general liberty, the precautions now necessary will speedily become useless.

You may raise the objection that I have not taken Mr. Johnson into account. I do not conceal from myself the fact that if the President continues to play the part of the partisan of the South in opposition to the North, he can raise up great obstacles in your way.

He can, in the first place, encourage the isolation of the South. The equality of races, that indispensable complement of emancipation, would have been accepted with little difficulty by the rebellious States on the morrow of their defeat, under Mr. Lincoln; real emancipation, with real reconciliation as its corollary, would have been speedily realized; the National party and its venerated chief would have proceeded hand-in-hand towards the same goal, and would have attained it. Since the South has felt that it had an ally in the White House, it has been less inclined to adopt your Constitutional amendments. Nevertheless, the result of the late elections, and the certainty of being unable to defeat the Union party and to reinsure Democratic majorities, will not be long, I trust, in overcoming this resistance. To be excluded indefinitely from Congress, or to be readmitted therein as soon as the negroes shall be put in full possession of the rights of citizens—in the presence of such an alternative, the wise men of the South, and there are such, will know which side to choose.

The second peril to which Mr. Johnson may subject you, and it is one against which it is impossible to be sufficiently on your guard, is the return of the old war policy of the Democratic party. To enter into a dispute with France or England, to support the Fenians, perhaps, or to embark the country in some quarrel that will distract the public attention, and make it forget reconstruction for ambition—such is the course of conduct which naturally offers itself. In all times, and in all countries, war is the great destroyer of liberty. Give the South a great war, and you will restore to it, if not all its clauses, at least all its hopes of success. Who knows whether, at a given moment, it would not find an ally to aid it in recommencing civil war, withdrawing from the negroes a partial and still ill-defined liberty, and again bringing in question the existence of the United States?

You are the party of liberty; you should be the party of peace. With peace, you will finish the work of emancipation; you will re-establish constitutional order; you will prevent dictatorships; you will disband armies; you will pay the national debt; and you will pave the way, by the liberal reconstruction of the Union, for the accomplishment of its glorious destinies.

AGENOR DE GASPARIN.

Valleures, November 21, 1866.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

A Fresh Importation of

CHOICE LACE CURTAINS,

TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS,

SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK.

In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for

Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

WINDOW SHADES

OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. [10 20 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 16 tuths3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18 6

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!

ON THE ARCTIC PARK,

ON THE ARCTIC PARK,

EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.

EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT

THIS EVENING,

THE UNITED STATES BRASS BAND

IN ATTENDANCE.

ACCESS BY THE TENTH, EIGHTH, GIRARD AVENUE, AND UNION CARS.

SEASON TICKETS $3 00.

12 21tf E. H. HAYHURST, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,

The Greatest Skater of the Age, is Coming Next Week to Park,

THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Sts.

12 26 4t*

SKATES.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

No. 409 CHESNUT Street,

have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description.

Also—RUBBER SHOES,

SKATING MUFFS,

SKATING JACKETS,

and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, &c.

WILSON, HAUER & CO.,

12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE

BY

GRIMAULT & CO.

Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon

47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL, in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,

DIFFICULT DIGESTION,

DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL

NEW CURATIVE AGENT,

GRIMAULT.

GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street.

In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 9 2 thf

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents,

Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest made.

SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.

NAPKINS to match.

FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.

FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.

FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with and without Fringes.

FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest price:—

LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.

EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 thstu6mrp) No. 1008 CHESNUT St.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

OVERCOATINGS

Of all grades, from late Auction Sales,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Heavy and Medium Coatings,

FANCY GOODS FOR SUITS,

CASSIMERES FROM 80 CENTS TO $1 00,

With a Full Line of Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 21 6t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOSING SALES OF

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKING VELVETS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

OVERCOATINGS,

BLANKETS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, ETC. ETC

To effect a RAPID CLOSING OF STOCK, we have determined on a GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES. As the whole of our Stock has been purchased at the late Auction Sales, our disposition to reduce present prices offers great inducement to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 26 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE. JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street.

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mills. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

R. D. & W. B. PENNELL,

10 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Fine Damask Towels.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. 11 12 31rp

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½ cents, etc.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37½, 50, 62½ cents, etc.

Gents' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Gents' plain Linen Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, all prices.

Paris Silk Fans, Imported Instands, etc.

Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, etc.

Large assortment Portemonnaies all prices.

Broche Scarfs, 85 cents.

Dolls from auction, etc.

Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals.

All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Best American Prints, 18½ cents.

Bargains in Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 37½.

Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Goods.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Will open to-day, one case of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at 26 cents, same goods now selling at 31 cents. Bargains in all wool Blankets, at $4 75.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED,

Several Lots of Goods Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of—

Handsome Worked Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents up to $1 25.

Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20, 25, 28, 30, and 40 cents.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 37½, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.

Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15 and 20, cents.

Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Purses, and Portemonnaies, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, and Toilet Sets, Fancy Perfumery, etc.

Paris Silk Fans of our own importation, very cheap.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

Misses' Cloth Gloves.

Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.

A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy Shaker Flannels.

Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 10,000 yards BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at the very lowest prices; lower than they have been sold for several years. 10 22

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.

11 7 wthtu3mrp

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

No. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Fine and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Rathvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 No. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1 50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3mp

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $22; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Oversacks, $10; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,

12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PATENT ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED WARE, IVORY TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

From the old establishment of Joseph Deakin & Sons, manufacturers by royal authority, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, England, to take place at

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, This (Thursday) and Friday Mornings,

At 10 o'clock.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. This will be most positively the last sale of these desirable goods this season.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

FROM THE

AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK,

On Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings, 28th, 29th, and 31st of December,

At 7½ o'clock, will be offered for sale, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 275 Modern Oil Paintings, of varied and pleasing subjects, all elegantly mounted in rich gold leaf frames.

On view, with descriptive catalogues, day and evening, until nights of sale. [12 27 4t

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE GOLD WATCHES AND OTHER JEWELRY.

On Saturday

29th inst., at precisely 12 M., will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street a fine assortment of ladies' and gents' fine 18 karat Gold Hunting Case Watches full jewelled, to close out a consignment. [27 2t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street,

C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 Commerce street

SALES OF STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally, on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners.

Wanted—A LARGE STORE for the Auction Business. 12 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

COULD & CO.,

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church,)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.

210 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

815 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA 3 19

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE, some of the best Gold bearing Quartz Ledge, fully developed, situate in Montana Territory, and that will yield over 100 per cent. profit per annum in gold. Address

"MONTANA,"

No. 214 North FRONT Street,

Or call at the same place from 10 till 2, until Friday, the 28th. 12 22 4t*

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A FIVE-STORY STORE AND Basement, No. 18 South FIFTH Street. Inquire on the premises.

Also, Rooms to rent. 12 27 6t* 1

TO RENT.—THREE ROOMS, 20 BY 66 FEET, second, third, and fourth stories, No. 123 North THIRD Street. 12 26 6t*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12 22 6t